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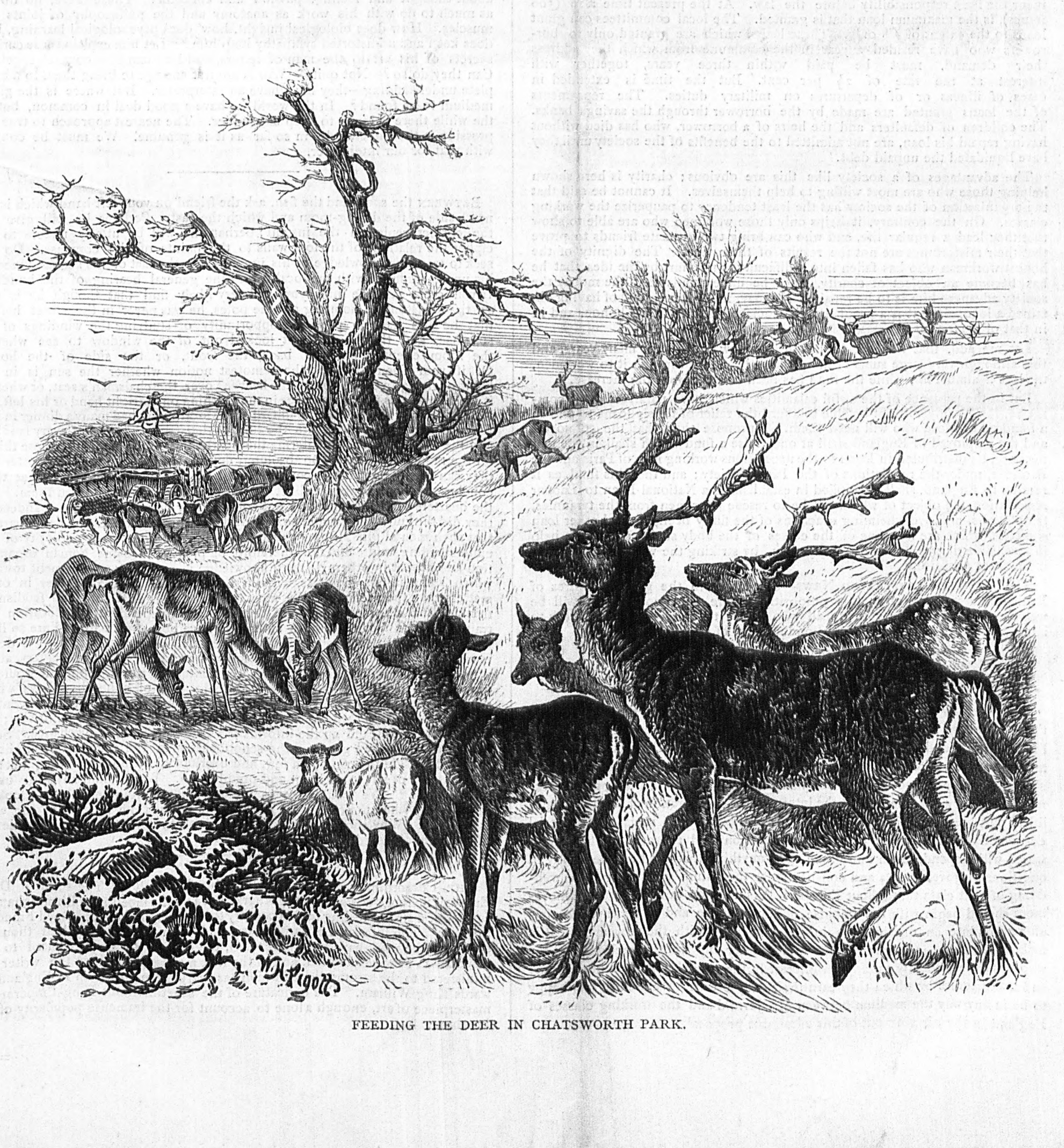
WINTER AT CHATSWORTH.

A HARD, dreary, bitter winter it has been both for man and beast. Let us hope it is now at an end. Even Chatsworth Park might have been a sort of Siberian wilderness, but for its glorious trees. Wind and snow and cold have had possession of the beautiful Derwent Valley. But the grand old oaks of Chatsworth Park have broken the bleakness of the picture with their big gaunt arms and their attendant shadows. One of the most picturesque scenes in the park during the winter has been "The Feeding of the Deer," represented in our sketch upon this page. The park is always dotted with herds of deer, which are carefully fed during the winter. Our picture gives the reader a bit of hill-side in the park. A servant is distributing a waggon-load of fodder among the shy and hesitating animals. Mr. Pigott (whose previous sketches in this paper our readers will recollect) made the present drawing on the spot last month. It is almost unnecessary to inform our readers that Chatsworth House is the most princely seat in England. The usual residence of the Duchess of Devonshire, it is called "The Palace of the Peak." Sir Joseph Paxton laid out the grounds, and the house which he erected there for the growth and cultivation of tropical plants supplied the model for the famous fern-house at Kew. We have in preparation a summer view of Chatworth House and Park.



FEEDING THE DEER IN CHATSWORTH PARK.

HELP FOR PARIS WORKMEN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.")

SIR :—I crave a little space in your columns to set forth a plan I have arranged whereby the working-men of England may do a noble service to their suffering brethren of Paris, and at the same time lay, on a broad national scale, the foundations of an institution that will strike at the root of one of the causes of the widespread poverty by which society suffers. In 1863 I was engaged throughout the year in investigations of the condition of the Paris poor, and in an examination of the State and private machinery by which they were helped. In the course of my labours I came upon an institution founded by the Empress Eugenie (who, you will remember, founded an orphanage with the marriage present the City of Paris had offered her in the bewitching shape of diamonds), the object of which was to advance money to workmen. "This institution," it was stated in the prospectus, "is established to help the intelligent and honest working man. Loans made to the worker when he is in distress reanimate his courage and make him thrifty. Unfortunately, probity, economical habits, industry, and moral guarantees, are often all the workman has to offer his employer. But these are not enough." The object of the society was to afford material guarantees to the honest workman who has not got them; using the name of the Prince Imperial as an incentive to other children. An appeal was made to all the children of the rich, to help honest working men in their misfortunes. One special object of the society is to grant loans to workmen for the purchase of instruments, tools, or utensils, which are the first necessaries of their trade or of their home; and to give assistance to them in any temporary or accidental difficulty. The directors soon had proof that their plan would be attended with the happiest possible results. It bridged over many of the little difficulties which often destroy the career of working men. It keeps workmen from the bureau of benevolence and the asylum, and directs them to the Saving's Bank and the Mutual Benefit Society. The society is described, in short, as another link in the bright chain of kindness which protects the working man from his infancy till his last hour. I pass over the constitution of the society—to come at once to its spirit. When a working man applies for assistance, he must be supported by two witnesses, who will attest his identity, and declare that he is a man of well-regulated life, and that he really needs assistance. These two witnesses must be intimate friends of the applicant, and inhabitants of the commune in which he dwells. The society is content to take their truth as witnesses for sole guarantee that the money lent will be returned. They are not asked to incur the least responsibility before the law. At the present time £20 (500 francs), is the maximum loan that is granted. The local committees can grant loans to the extent of £8 only. These loans, which are granted only to borrowers who have resided a year in the commune from which they address their demand, must be paid within three years, together with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. But the time is extended in cases of illness or of departures on military duties. The repayments of the loans granted are made by the borrower through the savings banks. The children of defaulters and the heirs of a borrower, who has died without having repaid his loan, are not admitted to the benefits of the society until they have liquidated the unpaid debt.

The advantages of a society like this are obvious; charity is here shown helping those who are most willing to help themselves. It cannot be said that the organization of the society has the least tendency to pauperize the working classes. On the contrary, it helps only those workmen who are able to show that they lead a regular life, and who can bring two intimate friends to prove that their misfortunes are not the results of their vices. The dignity of the honest workman who has fallen into a difficulty is not hurt by the idea that he has become an object of charity, since he understands that the money the society advances him is to be repaid. He may, indeed, be proud of having obtained a loan, since it is a proof that the society has faith in his honour and in in that of his friends.

Let me add, that this society has thriven now in Paris for many years, and that although very large sums of money have been lent through it to workmen, the loss is almost *nil*, while the fund has been constantly on the increase.

But in the presence of the awful calamities which have paralysed Paris commerce, the Society will not be able to afford the relief of timely loans to one in a hundred of those who will need them. I propose then that the employers and the employed of England shall at once raise a fund which shall, in the first instance, be distributed in loans to the necessitous working men of Paris and the Banlieue, under the regulations of the Paris Society; and that this fund, as it returns to England, shall be applied in establishing a National Loan to Labour Association, the object of which will be to rescue poor men from the tyrannies, temptations, and overwhelming exactions of the filthy beershop and other loan societies, which are now one of the curses of the body social, and which help in a sensible degree, to spread pauperism, by striking the wage-earner in the moment of misfortune.

The MIDLAND ILLUSTRATED NEWS—circulating in the greatest centres of British industry—will carry this proposition where, I feel confident, it will be welcomed; and I hereby invite all who desire to co-operate in the work to address me at the Birmingham or London office of the paper.

I have the honour to remain, sir,
Your faithful servant,
Reform Club, February 15, 1871. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

MOST heartily do we commend Mr. Jerrold's suggestion to the attention of those to whom it is addressed. No Englishman is better acquainted with the life and habits and struggles of the working men of Paris than is the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this letter, and there are not many who have studied so long and so carefully the wants and aspirations of the English workman. We hear a good deal about the international co-operation of artizans for political purposes; here is an opportunity for initiating that social and material co-operation between the toilers of one nation and those of another upon which will depend, much more than upon anything that can be done jointly in questions of governments and constitutions, the future well-being and well-doing of that class throughout Europe. It is a happy thing that such a movement should begin with the impulse of benevolence and sympathy, merging afterwards into an organisation in strict keeping with the movement that is making silent but rapid progress in this country, by whose machinery those who work are gradually gaining an interest in the capital employed in the trade and manufacture by which they earn their daily bread. We shall be very happy to be in any way the medium between Mr. Jerrold and the working classes of England in the carrying out of this admirable proposal.

TABLE TALK.

A USEFUL officer in the intellectual department of human pursuits would be an interpreter between the man of letters and the artist. But what rare endowments must be his! He must hold the secret of the origin of thoughts and perceptions, and follow them up an unbroken line from the abstract to the concrete. He must overcome the difficulties inseparable from all forms of language, making expression the real measure of things and not a lame and half impotent approximation. Let us put the interpreter to the test. There, in the street outside our window, stands a pretty, interesting child, listening to the airs ground out upon a hand-organ. The young intelligence is rapt. She stands motionless, with lips set but not rigid, with eyes looking out while the mental vision is occupied—not upon the panorama of the passing throng, but with something in some dim way associated with the music. To the artist this is a subject. It is so much figure, pose, *esprit*, colour. To the man of letters this is also a subject—but with a difference. To him it is so much character, so much human nature, so much emotion—absolute or latent. To him it is so much mystery; so much half shapen embodiment of what has gone before and what is coming after; so much not decipherable but yet not absolutely undecipherable writing of the history of a family through generations, of the story of society through ages, of the romance of life in all the days that have gone by since men and women and children began to look upon the spectacle of the world, and to listen to the sounds which make its harmonies and its discords. And what of to-morrow, and the days and weeks and years to come, and this child's future, and the deeds that will be done by reason, to some extent, of the existence now of this one bright little link in the chain? Ah! there is so much in life! Meanwhile the artist is painting the child's picture. We will not say his mind has not been touched by the mystery, the romance, the bootless but yet never to be abandoned speculation; but these things reach him as lines and shades, to be reproduced in pigment and perpetuated. The painter, we are told, must know something of anatomy and physiology, and will transfigure the drapery to canvas by virtue of a knowledge of the shape that is dressed; must he not know in like manner a good deal about thought and feeling, passion and emotion? These have, no doubt, as much to do with his work as anatomy and the philosophy of joints and muscles. How does biological insight, how does psychological learning, how does keen and undistorted sympathy help him? Let him explain these curious secrets of his art to the man of letters, and let them take counsel together. Can they do so? Not quite. Words are not enough to bring them to a complete understanding—they must have an interpreter. But where is the gifted medium to be found? In the world we have a good deal in common, but all the while there is much to keep us asunder. The nearest approach to true expression is the work we do, in so far as it is genuine. We must be content with that for our interpreter.

BETWEEN the soup and the fish, ask the friend on your left hand which is the north side of the dining-room and which the east. Perhaps he will give you the correct reply on the instant; perhaps he will be utterly unable to decipher the relations of the four walls to the points of the compass. Do not seek to trace his knowledge or his ignorance to the fact of his acquaintance or his unacquaintance with the locality and the general bearing of the building. If you cross-examine him you will very likely find that though he is true as the loadstone in pointing out the poles, he was never in the street before, that he has had no previous opportunity of studying the windings of the staircase, and that he has not looked out of the window to see whether the room opens upon the back, the front, or the side of the house. Or if your friend has not the remotest notion whether the sun is in the habit of rising in the region of the heavens over the chairman's seat, or whether it would make its first appearance in the morning on his right hand or his left, it is not improbable that he is an inhabitant of the locality, has had many a dinner in that room, is perfectly familiar with the turn of the stairs, the twist of every landing, and the angle he makes in entering this apartment. Some men know these things on the moment, others are so absolutely deficient of perception in the matter that they can hardly be made to comprehend how their neighbours arrive at their conclusions, and cannot recollect the information when it is given them. Yet the quarters of the compass do not come to any of us by instinct. Indeed, if they did the knowledge would be universal; for has not Mr. Locke demonstrated that such mental gifts, if they exist, must be in the mind as a necessity of the understanding, and could not, therefore, be present in some human organisation and absent in others? Such knowledge is a peculiar acquirement towards which some minds gravitate, without being in any degree cleverer in other matters than their fellows. We must not, however, drift into the fatalism of thinking that accomplishments of that sort are independent of education and training. The fact that those of us who have been well schooled are so little on a level with each other in such matters, points, perhaps, to a defect in our systems of education. There are a number of practical matters about which children know nothing when they enter the world, though it would be very easy to impart the knowledge in school. Out of a hundred boys whose scholastic education is considered complete you will find a certain percentage who do not know on which side of the road a carriage should be driven; the remainder have picked up the information by observation or by chance. Some of the instruction we get from the schoolmaster in the regular way might be acquired outside the class by a few, and overlooked by the remainder; but they are matters not left to accident and predilection. Why should anything useful be neglected? We would like to see every boy of fourteen able to look up into the sky when the clouds are moving and tell us from what point the wind is blowing. Why should he not? We submit the problem to the gentlemen of the School Boards.

THE extraordinary sale of the little brochure called "The Fight at Dame Europa's School," was quoted the other day at a public meeting in Birmingham as a proof of a strong feeling in this country that we ought to have helped France in the War. The inference is hardly warranted. If nearly two hundred thousand copies of the work have been purchased, the fact is to be attributed to the cleverness of the production, and to the deft manner in which the writer has ministered to the strong dislike which has everywhere grown up in England towards King William. The caricature of the sanctimonious King-Emperor is a masterpiece of art, enough alone to account for the immense popularity of the brochure.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

There is nothing more interesting than the history of inventions, and more particularly the history of things which have become familiar to us. We are prone to lose sight of the importance and merits of manufactures which are continually about us, and form part of our domestic arrangements—the pianoforte, for example. It has become almost an article of ordinary furniture in every household. Even many of the upper class of skilled workmen think their rooms incomplete without a piano or harmonium, and we do not hesitate to say that the piano has had a very extensive influence in the moral and social education of England during the last thirty years. There is nothing so elevating, nothing which develops the good in a man so much as music, and the piano is the completest instrument of its kind. Of late years it has been wonderfully improved. The modern high class instrument gives us all the effects of harmony that we can desire, and satisfies the most cultivated taste. Mr. Edgar Brinsmead in a new work, "The History of the Pianoforte" (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), tells us that "the Exhibition of 1851 had a most beneficial effect upon pianoforte manufacture; for the comparison of the instruments of different individuals and nations must necessarily have a good result. The conclusions arrived at by this comparison were that England had far outstripped every nation, with the exception of America, in the manufacture of pianos, and that English firms but little known previously, when compared with the world-wide reputation of older-established firms, had introduced so many improvements that their instruments surpassed those of makers who rested on their laurels, trusting to the names the founders of their firms had acquired. This not only refers to the Exhibition of 1851, but also that of 1862. M. Fétis, the deputy-chairman of the jurors in 1862, noticed this, and in his report paid a deserved compliment to the English makers, by his especial mention of John Broadwood and Sons, Kirkman, and John Brinsmead and Sons, each of which firms had patented great improvements in the grand."

It is gratifying to our national vanity to know that we not only held our own at the '51 Exhibition, but that we afterwards increased the proportion of our superiority in this department over all competitors. Mr Brinsmead's book naturally puts the firm to which the writer belongs in a leading position, but there is no undue puffery in his work, as is too often the case in technical works written by those who have an interest in the trade they are describing. Mr. Brinsmead gives proper prominence to other makers, and, apart altogether from any trade feature, he has written an entertaining and instructive work upon a very interesting subject.

"At Home in Paris: At Peace and at War," is the title of a work in two volumes by Blanchard Jerrold, just issued from the press of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. The first volume is a reprint, with additions, of "At Home in Paris," which was a popular book some years ago. Recast in the mould of modern events, it reads as fresh, and bright, and entertaining as ever. It is full of characteristic pictures of Parisian life, and conveys many valuable hints to the reader, whether he be a stranger to Paris, or one who, like the author, has lived there for years. In the second volume Mr. Jerrold shows us Paris in the midst of war; Paris in her wild and unhealthy excitement prior to the march on Germany; Paris in her mad enthusiasm of glory, shouting *Vive la guerre*, and believing in a promenade to Berlin; and he also depicts the fair city defeated, crushed, yet obstinate and defiant. This volume is chiefly rewritten; much of it appears now for the first time, but here and there we detect vigorous touches with which the *Athenæum* and *Gentlemen's* have made us familiar. "The Sick Lion," for example, is reprinted. It is the brightest and most telling chapter in the book, and certainly the best defence of the Emperor which we have seen condensed into so few pages. Mr. Jerrold's volumes ought to be very popular. They deserve to be read by everybody. We advise our friends when next they send to Mudie's or Smith's to take "At Home in Paris" instead of a novel. They will find the work far more interesting than the majority of the latest works of fiction.

Under the title of "Going to Markets and Grammar Schools" (Freeman), Mr. George Griffith has written a readable, interesting, and amusing book, consisting of a series of autobiographical records and sketches, extending over a period of forty years, spent in the Midland counties, from 1830 to 1870. It is essentially a political work, but it affords pleasant reading notwitstanding. In his dedication the author says he has been engaged for between twenty and thirty years in exposing the maladministrations of endowed schools, and by the publication of the work under notice he wishes to secure public attention to this great national question. He thinks it is high time these trees of knowledge, planted by pious hands and hearts, were secured for the benefit of the poor and meritorious youth of both sexes of the United Kingdom; that these mental storehouses were thrown open to the talents and industry of all those who need and would make a good use of them, and whose claims to participate in the funds of these school trusts are as just and well founded as those of the lawful inheritors of the lands of the country are to the rentals thereof. "The fact," he says, "is now fully established that the benefits intended for the education of poor children have been taken from the legitimate owners and lavished upon those who, from their position and profession, ought to have been the first to maintain their proper uses." He concludes by expressing a hope that the effects of recent legislation, may lead the friends of education to redouble their exertions, and thus ensure a full and equitable restoration of the endowed schools of the United Kingdom to those for whose benefit they were founded. We have only made this quotation to give our readers an idea of the opinions under which the work is written and to show them what they might expect in the purchase of "Going to Markets," &c. The author's aim is the reform of the endowed schools of the United Kingdom, and he takes for his text a sentence from the Schools' Inquiry Commissioners Report:—"It is not too much to say that unless the Endowed Schools can be put to good use, it would be better to get rid of them altogether." But putting aside political questions and opinions there is some good and pleasant reading in these pages. To give an idea of the author's style we quote the following passage at random:—

> When I was a boy in Birmingham I used to think that a stage-coachman was the finest fellow in the world; his long whip, many-collared coat, huge hat, top-boots, his four splendid horses, and the clean well painted coach under his command, to say nothing of his riding every day free of cost, made him appear to my mind a far superior person to any other mortal living; but I never thought about such glorious scenes as we witnessed between Bewdley and Ludlow, and the glass of home-brewed at the road side inn, and as in the case of the mail coaches the aristocratic driving through the turnpikes without paying tolls; these were things unknown to the experience of my boyish days, but often and often enjoyed and highly appreciated in after life.

The work is embellished with thirty-four wood engravings.

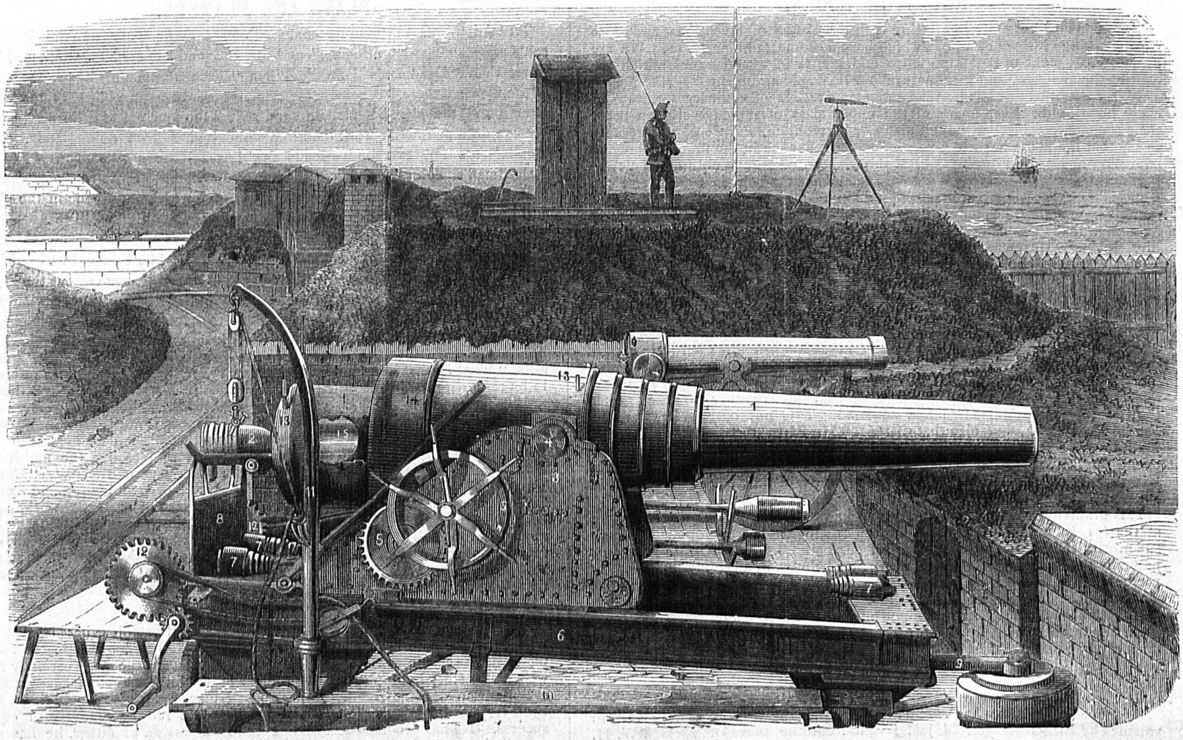
PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The Adelphi is a little unfortunate still. It had the worst of poor Robertson's plays, "The Nightingale," and Mr. Burnand has certainly done nothing worse than "Deadman's Point." When "Turn of the Tide" was produced at the Queen's there was reasonable evidence of dramatic ability in the construction of the play, but Mr. Burnand strives too much after gallery applause. He can do much better work than that which he has been doing lately. The "gods" are not everybody—stalls and boxes deserve some consideration. "Deadman's Point" only appeals to the gallery and to those who are fond of spectacle pure and simple. There is but one redeeming scene in the play, and that is a pathetic and touching incident, well written and well played—it is the scene in which the proud mother's forgiveness is sought and obtained by the plebeian woman whom her son has married. If Mr. Burnand had finished his drama here, it is true he would have been compelled to cut out the lighthouse *denouement*, but he would have shown a higher sense of the proprieties of dramatic art. It was impossible for a friend of ours, who apes Burnand somewhat in the style of his humour, to resist a joke during the chase round the lighthouse. When the villains go down to plunder the miser's chest, a lady asks, "What is that?" "The chest," was the reply; "the scene in future is to be re-christened in the bills—they will call it Mr. Burnand's light-house *jest*." There was as much envy as justice in the remark, but a really clever and humorous writer, as Mr. Burnand undoubtedly is, ought not to lay himself open to such observations. There is a higher and better mission for men who can get their plays represented than the mere success of pleasing the multitude. Mr. Burnand has written the most humorous papers of the day ("Happy Thoughts"); his "Black Eye'd Susan" was full of genuine fun and frolic; his "Turn of the Tide" was a highly creditable piece of dramatic work, and, being capable of much better things, he has no right to give us "Elizabeth" and "Deadman's Point.' Having said this much, however, we advise all our readers, to whom scenic display is an attraction, to see the latter play at the Adelphi. "The Wreck," "The Battle Field," and "The Lighthouse" are triumphs of scenic art.

"Up in the World," a new comedy by Arthur Sketchley, has been produced at the Strand Theatre with marked success. Although composed of old materials the play is a clever one, and has been put upon the stage carefully and well. The story is simple, and the whole action of the comedy takes place in a Belgravian drawing-room. A potato salesman, by name Muggeridge, has been very fortunate in trade and has speculated in railway shares with equal success. He has become possessed of enormous wealth, or rather, he has got "up in the world." The Muggeridges are honest, kindly folk, but this change in their position, tests their qualities and their good sense too severely. It dawns upon them that they are much more important in the world than they were a little time before. They become ambitious, and discover that it is their duty to assert themselves, and to occupy that social position to which their wealth entitles them. They leave their snug cottage at Brixton for a superb mansion in Belgravia. Their shopboy becomes a page, and the Muggeridges, surrounded by a retinue of servants and glitter, forget the old, true and tried friends of the potato days and seek new acquaintances amongst the great. To do Mr. Muggeridge justice, he loves the quiet cozy house he has left behind him, and would not require much persuading to go back to it, but his wife's love of display carries him away from all such notions to meditate upon increased grandeur and expenditure on a more extravagent scale. The least affected by the change from small to great, is the daughter, Laura Muggeridge. She certainly indulges inordinately in finery of costume, but she is still attached to an old and faithful lover, Dick Plodder, a shopman, and her real affection for him prevents her marrying a certain wealthy but unworthy Lord Ballart, a young man who is talked of considerably, but is not presented to the audience. Mr. Muggeridge discovers he is losing his money. He wastes his fortune quickly as he gained it. He expends thousands of pounds in getting a seat in Parliament, and is unseated immediately afterwards for bribery. He loses money at cards, and various adventurers who have become his associates induce him to speculate in several bubble companies. The end of Muggeridge's fortune would soon have come, but the intervention of Uncle Sedley, a rough and blunt market gardener, who delights to dress and behave himself after the least polished style of his class. Uncle Sedley's help is not forthcoming till the eleventh hour, when a public auction is about to tarnish the grandeur of Muggeridge. Sedley turns out a most useful uncle. He recovers enough of the mismanaged fortune to enable the Muggeridge family to return to the despised cottage at Brixton, and joins the hands of Laura and Dick, and promises to settle upon Laura the gross amount of his own savings. "Up in the World" obtained a most flattering reception and deserved it. The merits of the comedy are as unquestionable as the success accorded it.

We learn from our provincial correspondents that the pantomimes are still running successfully in most of the large country towns, but the same managers who came up to London months ago with a view to the selection of novelties for Christmas are once more in town in search of new plays for the coming provincial season. As a rule, their inquiries cannot be very satisfactory. We hear of several new dramas which are likely to be tested in the country prior to representation in town. Mr. Barry Sullivan is to make another provincial tour shortly. There is some talk of a dramatic version of "No Name," by Mr. Wilkie Collins, being ready for representation. Miss Cleveland, who is lately returned from Australia, was selected to play the heroine. Whether the drama, however, will be produced at all seems doubtful, although the success of the piece might be fairly predicted. Miss Cleveland is taking a rest after a long and successful colonial career, abruptly terminated, as our readers know, by the accidental death of her husband, the popular manager of the Melbourne Theatre. Prior to her departure for the Colonies Miss Cleveland was the most popular actress of the Bath, Bristol, and Birmingham Theatres. She is at the present moment without a rival in England, unless we except Mrs. Vezin, and we hope soon to hear of her return to the profession which she so much adorns.

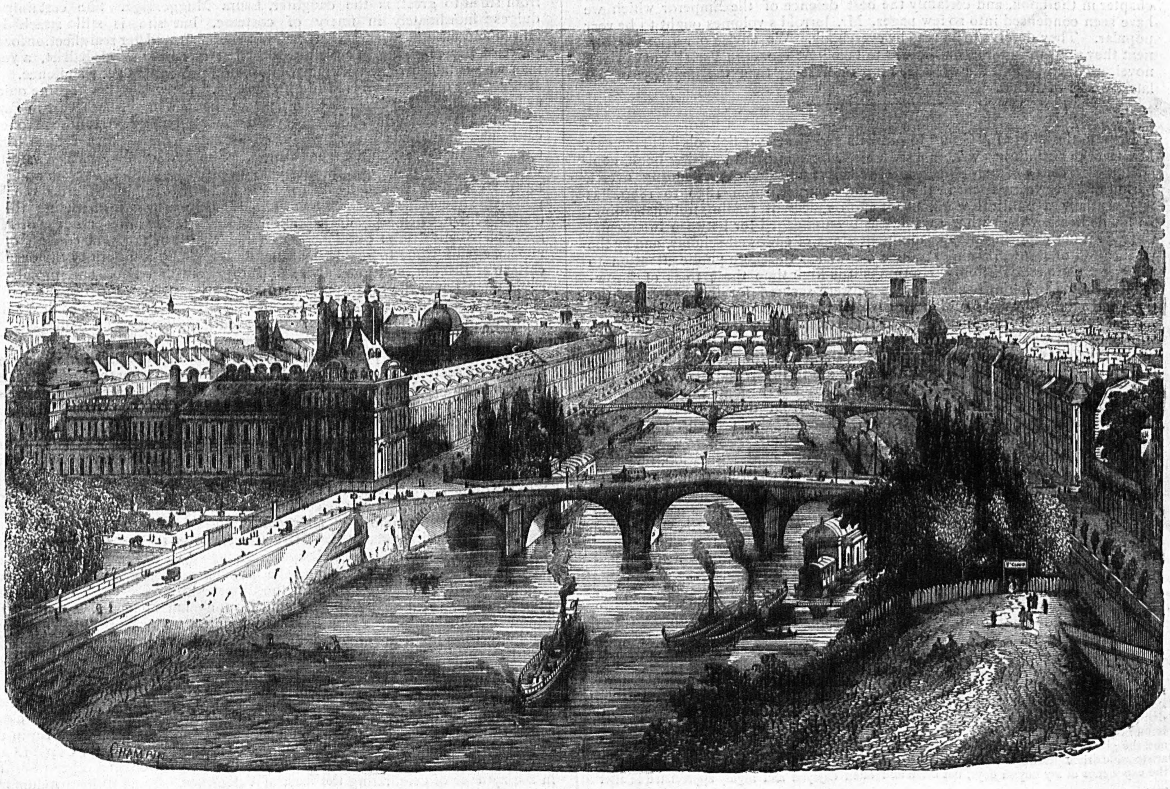
And why not a note on Valentines? Mr. Rimmell, the Cupid of the trade, has favoured us with several examples of his art. Among them is a clever utilisation of the post-card, and an adaptation of the new telegram form in the interest of love and lovers. The telegram is a message from Dan Cupid to any lady whom the sender may select. Mr. Rimmel has introduced other novelties in the manner of celebrating the feast of Valentines. Some of his productions are so artistic in design and execution, in drawing and colour, if not in sentiment, that they deserve a place in the art albums of our drawing-rooms.



KRUPP GUNS (96 POUNDERS) AT KIEL.

THE SEINE.

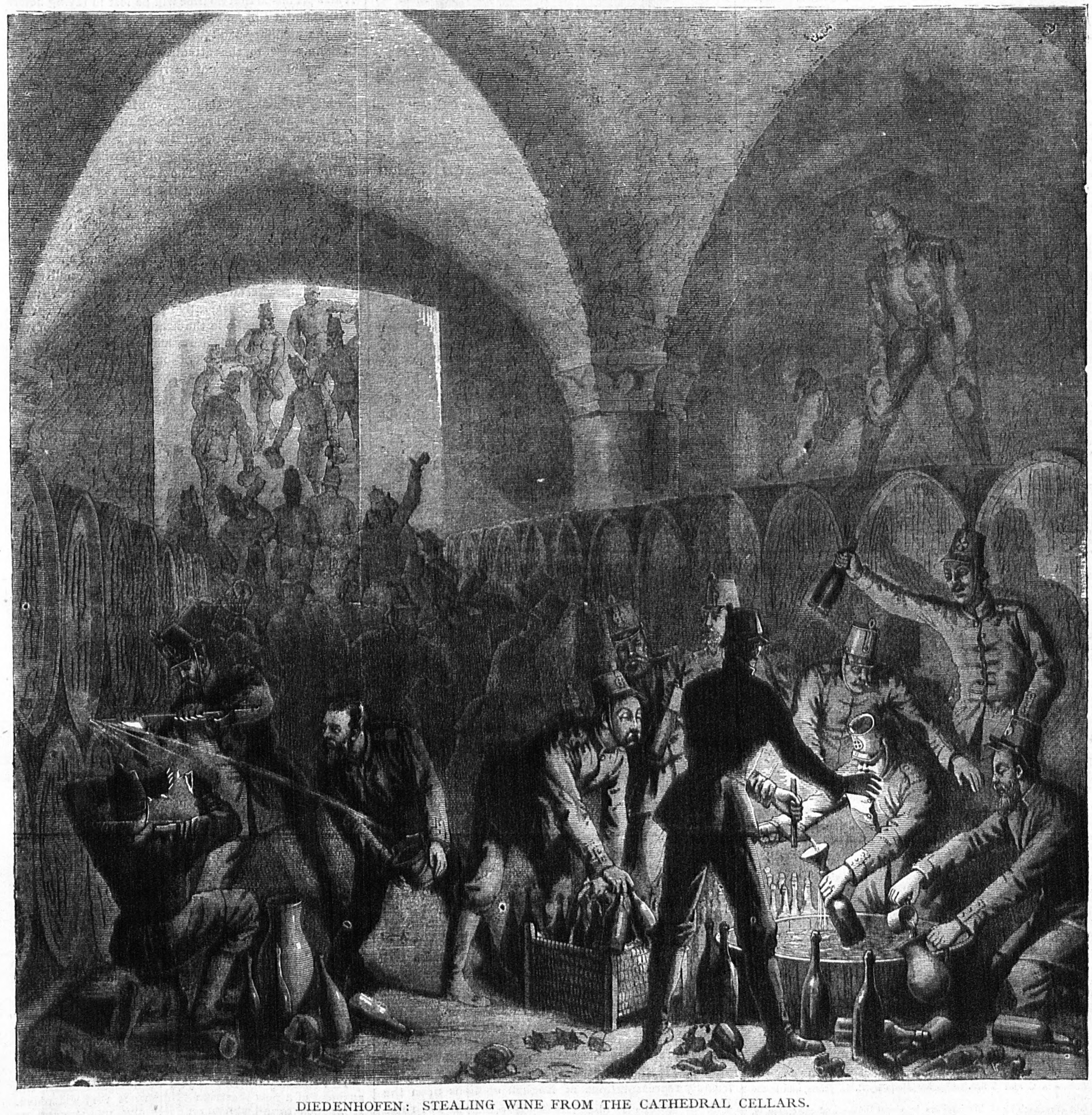
WE give on this page a beautiful view of Paris from the Seine. Although by no means the largest, the Seine is the most important river in the kingdom, being that on which the capital is built. It rises in the department and mountain chain of the Côte d'Or, by which it is separated from the basin of the Loire. Its entire course, in consequence of its numerous windings, is estimated at 500 miles, for nearly 350 of which it is navigable. Its source is about 1,420ft. above the level of the sea. More than three-fourths of its descent takes place within the first hundred miles of its course, for at Troyes it is not more than 440ft. above the level of the sea, and at Paris its mean elevation above the latter is only 51ft., and at Rouen 26ft. From its not rising in mountains of any very great elevation, it is neither subject to serious inundations nor has it a rapid current; and the latter circumstance, together with its gentle rate of descent in the lower part of its course, renders it highly suitable for navigation. The chief obstacles to its utility are the shifting sandbanks in its estuary and some shallows between Quillebœuf and Rouen. At Paris the Seine is from 300 to 500ft. in width. At its mouth it is seven miles in width. It is here subject at the return of every tide, to a phenomenon termed the *barra*, similar to the *nascaret* in the Dordogue, the *bore* in the Solway Firth and Ganges. This consists of a wave of great magnitude, with an almost perpendicular front, impelled inwards from the sea with much violence as high as Jumieges, and sometimes even as far as Rouen. It gives notice of its approach by a noise which is heard forty minutes beforehand, but it is, notwithsanding, frequently productive of damage to shipping. The tide in the Seine is usually perceptible as high as Rouen, to which city the river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.



THE SEINE AT PARIS.

FORT ROSNY.

On page 104 will be found an engraving of a German battery before Fort Rosny. It will be remembered that the correspondent of the *Times*—although with much difficulty and danger—obtained an entrance to this fort. In a long account of his visit, he tells us the ground inside the fort was strewed with fragments of shells, as it might well be, considering how many hundreds or even thousands had been thrown, with admirable aim, into the fort during the last few days. Here and there lay whole shells, that had fallen without bursting, but they looked much too cold and frost-bitten to be longer mischievous. There was not anything like the damage one might have expected. An observer who knew nothing about the bombardment would have been fairly justified in pronouncing the occupants of the fort most untidy people, and might have wondered how long it could have taken them to break so many windows, or how they could have contrived to knock holes in their roofs, but it would certainly have never occurred to him that an iron shower of huge projectiles had been poured upon the place for so many hours without cessation. "Why so few men are hurt," says the correspondent, "we began partly to understand when we found ourselves under the casemate to which our guide took us to look for the Commandant. We were offered chairs near the stove and cigarettes. The casemate was a low, long room, with a rounded roof, and small beds down both sides of it, reminding one rather of a ship's lower deck. It was necessarily without any window or embrasure to admit light, as this might also have admitted a shell. We were told that the only occasion on which there had been loss of life at the fort during the bombardment was when a shell happened to light precisely upon an opening of this kind not sufficiently protected, and forcing its way through, fell into a room occupied by a number of the Garde Nationale. The usual cry of warning came too late. Before anybody could move the shell burst, and in an instant two men were lying on the floor dead and three badly wounded. We were not sorry to be told that any such accident was quite out of the question in the casemate which protected us, though it occurred to me that if, by some abnormal and wholly unwarrantable violation of the law of chances, a shell had happened to fall, at the proper angle, on the palisades outside the door, a few of those nearest it would have been lucky to escape with their lives. The palisades were stout enough to protect the door from the fragments of a bursting shell, but not, it seemed to me, from the shell itself. However, this contingency was too improbable even to be contemplated, and we were assured that we were as safe from shells where we sat as if we had been a mile underground. It had an odd effect to hear them bursting now and then in the yard outside, and contrast their noise and fury with the peaceful quiet that reigned in the casemate. Two of the officers were seated at a table writing by the light of a lamp; others were lying on the beds; a few formed a group round the stove, smoking and chatting. I tried hard to find out why so terrific a bombardment as I had myself witnessed the other day caused so little loss of life, but could not get an altogether satisfactory explanation. The casemates to a great extent accounted for the fact—their occupants might live under a bombardment as long as annuitants in a country town. Then, as for the men constantly in movement about the yard, taking orders or otherwise employed, they are of course more or less exposed, but, from what we ourselves saw, the danger they run is not, after all, very great, if they will only take proper precautions. When they are touched it is more often than not because they are lounging about from carelessness or bravado in places where there is no sort of shelter close at hand, or because, grown callous from constant escapes, they won't take proper care to look out for the shells. But what I could not understand was how the men who worked the guns ecsaped. The guns naturally draw most of the fire of the enemy, which was astonishingly good. I had myself watched shell after shell fall in rapid succession almost, it seemed, on the very spot where half a dozen sailors, their heads and shoulders clearly visible above the ramparts, were answering the enemy's fire. Even if each shell had been an ordinary bullet one would have expected to hear of a good many killed and wounded, but when one considered that one shell became many fragments flying about in all directions, it seemed almost miraculous that at the end of a long bombardment there should be only four or five men touched, and of these not more than two mortally. The only explanation I could get was that 'it was luck,' and that a bombardment, though it made a great deal of noise and frightened people until they got accustomed to it, really did very little harm. As we stepped into the yard the senior officer warned us to keep a sharp look out for shells, and be ready to throw ourselves, if necessary, on the ground. The injunction to look out sharp was utterly superfluous so far as I was concerned. The only difficulty I have found, when undergoing a bombardment, is not to be always looking out, and imagining that every shell is coming right at me, and I have some reason to believe that mine is not a solitary case The loud hurtling rush through the air, distinctly audible long before the shell can be seen, is fearfully demoralising. I can easily understand a civilian mayor being frightened by a dozen shells into throwing open the gates of a town, but supposing a general at hand to put the mayor into a cellar and keep him there until the novelty of the noise wore off, it seems to me that a bombardment under any circumstances ought to be a very slow affair. It is true that I have only seen one applied to forts; bursting in through the unprotected roofs of houses it must be a very different thing; but even then, allowing for the shells that either don't burst at all or half burying themselves in the ground, do little more than throw dirt about, the mischief done is in singular disproportion to the noise made. Bombardment with men, like skinning eels, is, I suppose, 'nothing when you are used to it,' for the officer who was taking us over the fort was coolness itself. Before we had gone many yards the usual unmistakable whizz told us that a shell had just left the Prussian batteries, and I looked eagerly to see what the officer was going to do, and whether by dodging round a palisade or rushing into a casemate I could save myself and my clothes the undignified ceremony of prostration upon the stomach. He did not, however, even look up. His practised ear had told him that the shell was not coming in our direction. It was pleasant to find oneself with so experienced a guide."



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COMMUNICATIONS for the Editor or Publisher should be addressed to 102 Fleet-street, London.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at the rate of 1s. a line, space being charged as lines, and 20 per cent. extra for blocks. Special rates from 1s. 6d. a line are charged for announcements in this page. Illustrated and double column Advertisements can only be inserted in the fourteenth and fifteenth pages.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is now an established medium for public announcements. It combines with a first-class country circulation a growing and not unimportant London Sale. With a view to meet the increased demand for the paper, special publishing offices have been opened at 102, Fleet-street, in addition to those in Birmingham. THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS may now fairly claim to be regarded by London Advertisers not only as a country but a London paper. Arrangements are being made for a Special Supplement in commemoration of the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

Illustrated Midland News.

FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

◆

THE House of Commons without a division passed the grant to the Princess Louise, in anticipation of her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne. She is have the usual dowry of £30,000 and an annuity of £6,000 a year. The Premier defended the vote in a just and able summary of precedents, and the *Standard* of course says he ought to have said nothing about it, seeing that no one challenged the propriety of the vote. If Mr. Gladstone had said nothing upon the point the *Standard* would have charged him with ignoring the voice of public opinion. It is the *Standard's* business to show that Mr. Gladstone is always wrong, but in this instance public opinion will, we think, be on the side of the Premier. It would have been a mistake to pass over the opposition shown by a section of the public, and more especially as it was and is generally understood that Mr. Taylor will go to a division upon the vote at its second reading.

MR. DISRAELI's declaration in the debate upon the Address will give general satisfaction. He and his party will assist the government in every way towards the proper organisation of the military and naval powers of this country. At the same time he pledges himself and his party not to be satisfied with anything that is not thorough in its principles and practicability. We shall see presently what the intentions of the government really are.

IT must be painful to all right-minded citizens, and a sad blow and discouragement to the Liberal Governments of Europe, to learn that the English ministry is doing nothing to influence the Prussians with regard to their terms of peace; nothing practically to facilitate the settlement. Mr. Gladstone admitted this in his reply to a question in the House of Commons the other evening. France is literally abandoned by the neutral powers at the very moment when she most needs their friendly aid and counsel. England has played a noble part in the way of charity, benevolence, and brotherly feeling. Our people have sent out money and provisions in abundance, and the Government has despatched presents to Paris worthy of a great and wealthy nation. If this had been combined with firm but friendly representations of English opinions upon the Prussian terms, we might have hoped to wipe out some of our official blunders and ministerial counsels of fear in the past. It is not too late even now. Let us hope the voice of England may yet be heard in the interest of a permanent peace. In this course the nation would be acting as much in favour of Germany as for the welfare of France. Hard, degrading terms mean thirty years of preparation for another gigantic war.

PROSPECTS of peace continue to be hopeful. Paris is tranquil and quite prepared to see the victorious troops march through the city; but we are glad to learn that there are prospects of this humiliation being spared a brave and gallant foe. A *Times* telegram says if the terms agreed upon are considered fair by the Germans the troops will return to Fatherland without entering the devoted city. The National Assembly has met at Bordeaux, and the Committee of Defence have resigned in a spirit of loyalty worthy of the high trust which the country reposed in them. Altogether the latest news from France may be regarded as in every way satisfactory.

THE Queen opened Parliament in person on Thursday evening. The speech from the Throne, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, was one of the longest on record. It promised an early consideration of several questions of importance which have arisen, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the territories and people of British North America. It also promised that no time will be lost in laying before Parliament a Bill for the better regulation of the army and the auxiliary land forces of the Crown. It commended anew to the attention of Parliament several measures which were not carried to a final issue last session, viz., the bills on Religious Tests in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on Ecclesiastical Titles, on the Disabilities of Trade Combinations, on the Courts of Justice and Appeal, on the Adjustment of Local Burdens, and on the Licensing of Houses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors. The Address, in answer to the Royal Speech, was moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Westminster and seconded by Lord Rosebery. In the House of Commons it was moved by Major Hamilton and seconded by Mr. Morley. The debate in the Lords was brief and without any special interest. The debate in the Commons was signalised by a wise, temperate, and moderate reply from Mr. Disraeli, the leader of the Conservative party, who, in a speech that will find an echo in the heart and judgment of the nation, counselled an entire and complete revision of our defences, and the restoration of England to her old authority in the councils of Europe. Mr. Disraeli gave evidence of his earnestness and that of his party by promising the Government their moral and active support in any measure or measures which should bring about this desire of the nation at large.

THE FRENCH IN SWITZERLAND.—The following letter is from an English lady resident at Lausanne:—"I sent you a Swiss paper a day or two ago to give you some idea of the number of French we have in Switzerland. Never in my life did I ever think I should see what I have seen during these two days. Fully 2,000 starving men! We have scarcely room for them in the town; the churches are full of them, and the chateaux also, but unless you saw them you could have no idea of their condition. I have only read of the like in the history of Napoleon I.'s campaign in Russia. They arrived at every hour through the day and night yesterday, and many fell dead on the road from famine. They are mostly without shoes, and their feet are frost-bitten. To-day (February 3) I have been to the station, and when there saw some wounded, and afterwards to the Chateaux and to the Church of St. François and St. Laurent. The sight is sickening. I am not surprised that Bourbaki was vanquished with such an army. They are nothing but boys of sixteen and seventeen, and in such a dreadful condition. If you could collect a few shillings among your friends and send here to buy shoes and stockings for them we should be truly thankful. Their feet are all bleeding and raw from frost-bites; some of them are in such a dreadful state for clothing they are really not respectable, and dare not leave the churches even to get clothes. All those who are very ill or suffering from small-pox are sent to the new madhouse. Now we have all these poor creatures to feed the difficulty is provisions. Switzerland has not enough for herself, and France can no longer supply her nor Germany; so, in consequence, provisions are becoming awfully dear. Fancy 80,000 additional mouths to feed in this small and poor country! The men who came in last night and this morning had been five days without bread. They looked very sad, and many when they arrived last night were crying. The people here are wonderfully kind—even the poor do what they can; if they have not money they give tobacco and coffee. These poor people must be clothed: the Government here can only feed and lodge them."

THE amnesty which has just been issued under the auspices of a new Austrian Ministry is very extensive. It applies to all persons undergoing punishment or trial for high treason, rioting, and political offences generally, and removes all disabilities imposed in consequence of such offences. Among the amnestied persons are the Socialist agitators who took a prominent part in the disturbances at Vienna last summer. They were released on the 9th inst., and a crowd of upwards of a thousand workmen assembled at the railway station to receive them on their arrival in the capital.

THE *Times* believes that Rear-Admiral Geoffrey T. B. Hornby, the officer who commanded the late Flying Squadron, will succeed Captain Lord John Hay in his seat at the Board of Admiralty.

"Two years ago I had a fall which so wrenched my thigh that I could not be moved without great pain. My doctor could give me no relief nor even encouragement that I should ever be able to walk again. After lying in much pain three weeks I tried your Pain Killer, and found almost immediate relief, and in a few weeks could walk without aid. —MARY RAPSEY, *Hackney, Nov.* 10, 1868.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

MARGERY'S WALENTINE.

A LEGEND OF DEVON.

I.

A.D. seventeen forty-nine,
Feast of the sweet St. Valentine,
With a flag on a sunlit steeple;
A sleepy old-fashioned country town,
With quaint old houses, gabled and brown,
And sleepy old-fashion'd people.

A ripe red morning, as who should say
The thought of her coming lover, the May,
Has set the earth a glowing,
Till the violets wake in a sweet surprise,
And the daisies try to open their eyes,
And begin to think of blowing.

Shimmer of sunshine everywhere,
Gilding the antique market-square,
On the winding river gleaming,
Flooding and flushing with spring-like bloom,
Her own little bonnie "white rose of a room,"
Where Margery sits a-dreaming.

Margery Kemp is winsome and fair,
Dimpled, and dainty, and debonnaire,
And, O, but she seems to know it!
Sunny and sweet as a summersong
That lilts and carols the whole day long,
In the love-lit brain of a poet.

Little feet pettishly tapping the mat,
And a little heart throbbing pit-a-pat,
Beneath her trim little bodice;
Curls that have stolen the sunshine's hue,
Eyes of a ravishing, roguish blue,
And an ankle fit for a goddess.

And Margery's all in a flutter and glow,
For this is St. Valentine's morn, you know,
And ancient legends discover
That the very first man a lass shall see
This happy morning, will prove to be
Her Valentine and her lover.

II.

Ah me, for the credulous dear old days,
Of ghosts, and legends, and spells, and fays,
Sadly the world has missed 'em!
What would our great grandmothers have said,
To patent ghosts at a shilling per head,
And the postal telegraph system?

O little they knew of the feminine fights,
The squabble and clamour for votes and rights,
That now-a-days wearies and maddens;
And if in a volume they chanced to look,
'Twas dear Mr. Richardson's last new book,
Instead of our friend Miss Braddon's.

Then maidens were modest and coy, I guess,
Slang and sneer, and dazzle, and dress,
Seldom were thought of then;
And the only rights that they understood,
Was the old-fashion'd right to be winsome and good,
And love and be lov'd again.

And Margery there is dreaming still
Of a certain black-eyed, curly-pate Will,
Handsome, and brave, and clever;
Who sighs and gazes, and gazes and sighs,
And lingers to look in her downcast eyes,
As if he could look for ever.

Biding his time to whisper and plead—
But maidenly hearts are quick to read
Each fluttering sign and token;
And love has a language of eye and hand
That is easy enough to understand
Tho' never a word be spoken.

And pretty Margery fancies to-day
That Willie will somehow find a way
To claim St. Valentine's charter:
Tho' she trembles to think some happier fair
May perhaps be before her, and leave her up there,
A poor little Cupid-struck martyr.

Oh, how shall he reach her—her Willie sweet—
And how shall he baffle the stare o' the street,
And the bright eyes roguishly peeping?
Yet she fears to look out, for her glance, if it fell
On another than Willie, would banish the spell,
And steal his heart from her keeping.

And Margery thinks "It is waxing late,
'Tis O such a while since the clock struck eight,
And breakfast to-day's at nine:
Oh, where can the truant Willie be,
And has he forgotten poor little me
For a fairer Valentine?"

III.

Roger, the comber, is handsome and tall,
Bluff, and burly, and jolly withal,
And he doesn't care to hide it:
And Dolly, his wife, is fair to see—
A sort of a riper Margery,—
The rose with the bud beside it.

No, not beside it, for Margery's chair
Is empty—and Roger, with rueful air,
As she lingers to deck and robe her,
Is eyeing askance the tea and the toast,
The ham and the eggs, the boil'd and the roast,
And the jug of old October.

Sudden he starts—"Hullo! what's that?"
A thundering, clamorous rat-a-tat-tat,
A sudden crash and a clatter!
Then a skurrying sound of flying feet,
And a shriek that startles half the street—
"Good heavens! What is the matter?"

They've sprung to their feet in wonder and dread,
And Dolly turns pale, and Roger red.
And what they think there's no knowing;
And their darling upstairs, still dreaming of Will,
Starts pantingly up with a tremble and thrill,
Hands lifted and cheeks a-glowing.

Roger has run to the door, and there
Nothing he sees but a sedan-chair,
Turned upside down in the gutter,
With somebody in it, name unknown—
He can hear him gasp, and gurgle, and groan
In a terrible fright and flutter.

And Dolly has come, and Betty the maid,
The plump, inquisitive, good-hearted jade,
All agape from her scrubbing and sprinkling;
"'Tis some poor gentleman hurt," quoth she,
"Better leave him to master and me,
We'll have him in in a twinkling!"

Softly and slowly they raise the chair,
"Take it up tenderly, lift it with care,"
With the air of a mute or a mourner;
And they carry it in as well as they can,
To find a poor old grey-headed man
Crouched trembling up in the corner.

Now for it! gently! there he lies
On the sofa at last, with startled eyes,
That blink at each eager surrounder.
"Fuf—fuf—fasten, O fasten the door!" this said
He gasps and gurgles and drops his head,
And faints as dead as a flounder.

There's screaming and skurrying here and there,
"Here, Roger! Come, Betty. Water! air!"
While they moisten his brow and his throttle,
And Roger, the hearty, bluff old "brick,"
Is shouting for Margery, "Quick, child, quick,
Bring us your smelling bottle!"

And Margery comes with a flushed surprise,
Her sweet soul leaping up in her eyes,
At the call of trouble and danger;
All her foolish and fond little dreams, I wot,
Of loves and valentines quite forgot,
At thought of this poor sick stranger.

There, where a sunny shimmer is shed,
Like an angel's kiss on her golden head,
Her heart with tenderness quite full,
She bends with the sorrowing face of a saint,
'Twould almost tempt a fellow to faint,
Her pity is so delightful.

O woman, so fickle and fond of dress,
'Tis my opinion, nevertheless,
Sir Walter's and every true man's;
That whenever trouble loometh in view,
No eye so tender—no heart so true—
No touch so sweet as a woman's.

But see! fair Margery starts aside,
While her brow, and her neck and her cheeks, are dyed
With a sudden passionate scarlet;
For her bright black eyes with wonderment big,
Have spied a black curl under the wig,
Of that grey-headed ancient varlet.

And lo, with a bound that staggers them quite,
The fainting patient sits bolt upright,
And off go his whiskers and hair too;
And the merry young face of that madcap Will
Looks laughingly round, while they stand stock still,
And gape, and stutter, and stare too!

O I wish I'd the pencil of Phiz to show,
How they turned up their hands and their eyes, you know,
As the truth on their minds is dawning;
And they find that love is his sole complaint,
That the hair is a wig, and the swoon a feint,
And, in short, it is—Valentine morning.

IV.

There cometh a sudden awkward pause
And Roger, the comber, he hums and haws,
And tries to look sombre and solemn;
But he has to sit down and laugh it out,
A laugh that followed up shout by shout,
Would take up another column.

And the good man says, as he wipes his eyes,
"Well, well, I dare say, your loves and sighs
Are all very 'tender and trusted,'
But I fancy some more substantial cheer,
So down with you, youngster, now you're here,
And, Margery, pass the mustard."

But Margery lingers, the coy little jade,
And looks askance at Betty, the maid,
Frowning and pouting—the sly miss,
'Till Betty she bridles and whispers, "No,
I saw my Valentine hours ago,
So he's yours, and I wish you joy, miss!"

Ah, me! what a glorious meal was that—
Mirth and muffins, and fun and fat,
And quaffing and chaffing in plenty;
While Dolly she whispers and smiles galore,
And Roger he eats enough for four,
And laughs enough for twenty.

And Willie, the winsome lover and gay,
Dear heart, how the youngster rattles away,
With his jokes, and his tales and his chaffing,
And he gives the whole story again to the life,
Till Roger, the comber, and Dolly, his wife,
They are ready to die with laughing.

Then up and speaks the hearty old dad,
"Give me your hand, I like you, lad,
'T were a shame to plague and distress you,
There, you'll find her a good little girl, I engage,
And so—as they always say on the stage—
Bless ye, my children, bless you!"

I have nothing else left to say, not I,
Except that I'm getting rather dry,
So we'll fill up our parting glasses,
And quaff as a bumper of good Rhine wine,
To Margery, Will, and St. Valentine,
And our dear little Devon lasses.

MORAL.

Fair ladies, a whisper in your ears,
It will come right in the end, my dears,
So don't be tearful and silly;
And gentles, tho' Rimmel may lure and boast,
Don't send your Valentines through the post,
But take them yourselves, like Willie.

EDWIN COLLER.

GOSSIP.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI has been performing in *Otello* at the Petersburg Opera, and the Russian papers with one consent declare the lady the greatest lyric tragedienne of the day.

THE performances of Madame Artot at Moscow have been crowned by a torchlight procession organised by a body of students. The lady is about to perform in the opera houses of Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Cassel, Hanover, and Wiesbaden.

AT the National Theatre in Athens, at the festival performance on the occasion of the celebration of the Olypian Games, amongst the dramatic works produced were Pichat's tragedy of *Leonidas*, in five acts, translated from the French, and a comedy in three acts, entitled *The Bridegroom's Siege*, by an Athenian writer, Vlachos, who obtained the prize for his comedy; and at the conclusion of his play, on being repeatedly summoned to the footlights by the applause of the audience, received a golden laurel wreath from the committee of the Olympic Games.

DR. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT of the Liverpool College of Chemistry, whose portrait we published a short time ago, and who some twenty years ago married Miss Susan Cushman, sister of the most famous of American actresses, died lately in Harrowgate, where he was highly respected.

THE late editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, Mr. James Grant, is preparing a work on "The Newspaper Press: its Origin, Progress, and Present State."

THE *Lancet* states that Baron Liebig has so far recovered as to be able to resume his lectures at the University of Munich.

IT is stated, says the *Echo*, that no fewer than 126,000 copies of "The Fight in Dame Europa's School" have been sold. The writer was for some time unable to get a publisher, though he offered to sell the copyright for a guinea. At last it was printed by a local printer at Salisbury, on the understanding that one-third of the profits should go to the author, one-third to the printer, and one-third to a London publisher who lent his name. For this not very onerous burden the last-named will receive about £500.

M. VIEUXTEMPS is prolonging his stay in America.

HERR LUBECK remains in London, where he is giving lessons.

AT the last meeting of the Alhambra Committee it was finally settled to take out a dramatic licence.

MDLLE. SESSI is performing in opera at Vienna.

DR. RUSSELL recently found a friend at Versailles, who has kept an interesting diary of the siege of Paris and the occupation of Versailles. Notes from this diary are to be published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

MR. GEO. BULLEN, the sub-librarian of the British Museum, has just published "The Story of Count Bismarck's Life, told for Popular Reading."

MR. J. A. SYMONDS, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, is now engaged on a "History of Italian Literature."

MR. H. J. BYRON has a domestic drama in rehearsal at the Gaiety Theatre, in which Mr. Toole and Miss Carlotta Addison will appear.

THE British Museum has lately secured the Ingoldsby "Lay of St. Cuthbert," and others of the famous Legends, in the autograph of the Rev. H. R. Barham. Miss Edgeworth's autograph copy of her "Helen," as printed in 1834, is also among last year's purchases, as well as Bishop Percy's correspondence with Shenstone and Dr. Farmer; and the old printer Berthelette's accounts for printing statutes and other books for the King, &c.

PROFESSOR SEELEY is to write a volume on Sir Thomas More and his times for the *Sunday Library*.

MR. BROWNING has sold a poem entitled "Herve Riel" for £100, and presented the money to the fund for the relief of the distress prevailing in Paris.

A COPY of Countess von Bothmeer's new work, "A Poet Hero" has been graciously accepted by her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia.

A NEW romantic play by Mr. Boucicault will shortly be produced at Glasgow.

"LIVES of the Poets Laureate of England" is the title of a new work by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

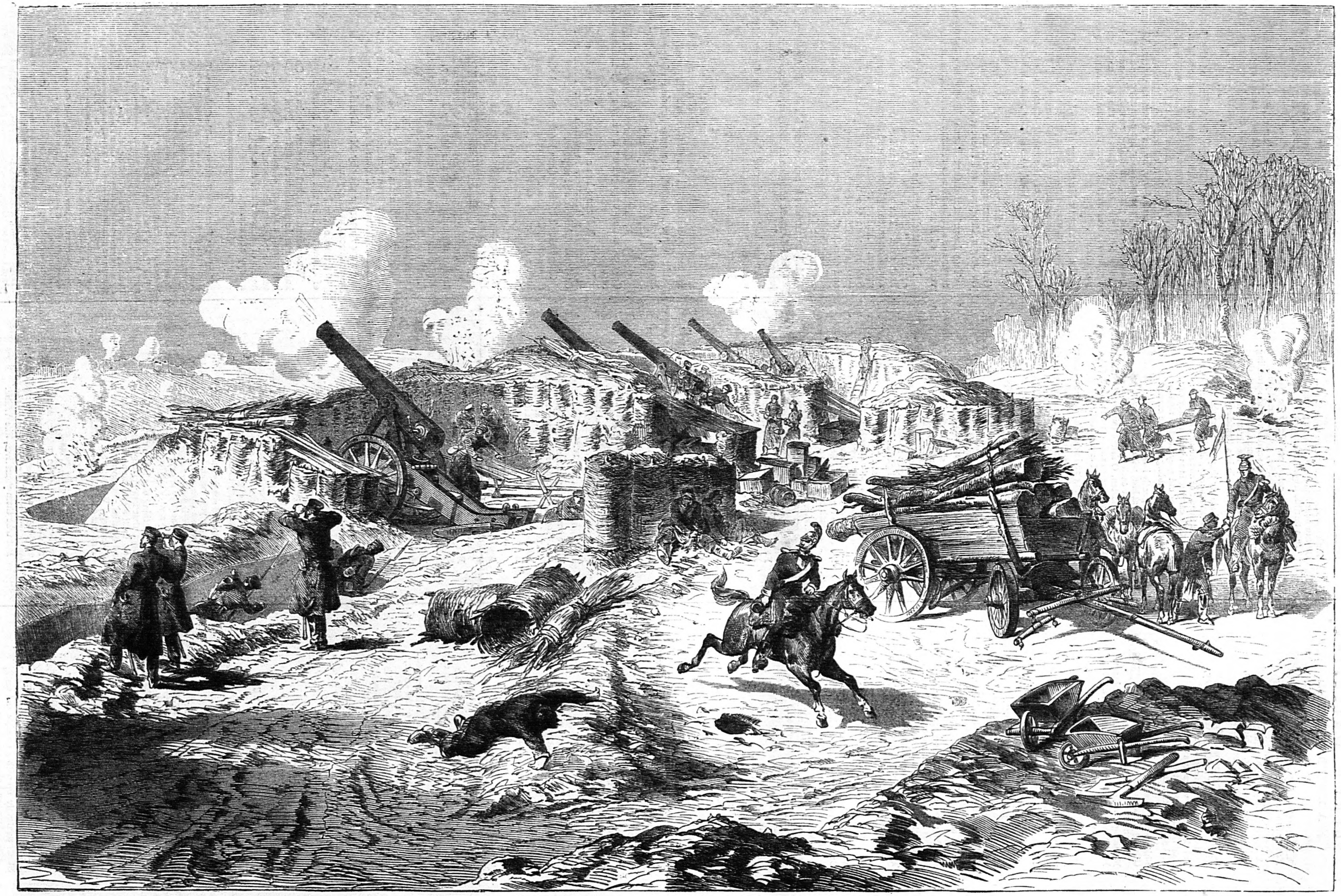
WE understand that Messrs. Cocks and Co., the well-known music publishers of New Burlington-street, have just issued an enlarged edition of their already very extensive "Green Catalogue." We should recommend the heads of schools and all engaged in tuition to apply for a copy at once.

MARAVILLA COCOA FOR BREAKFAST.—The *Globe* says—Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and all the concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.—Sold in packets only, by all grocers. Sole proprietors, Taylor Brothers, London. [272

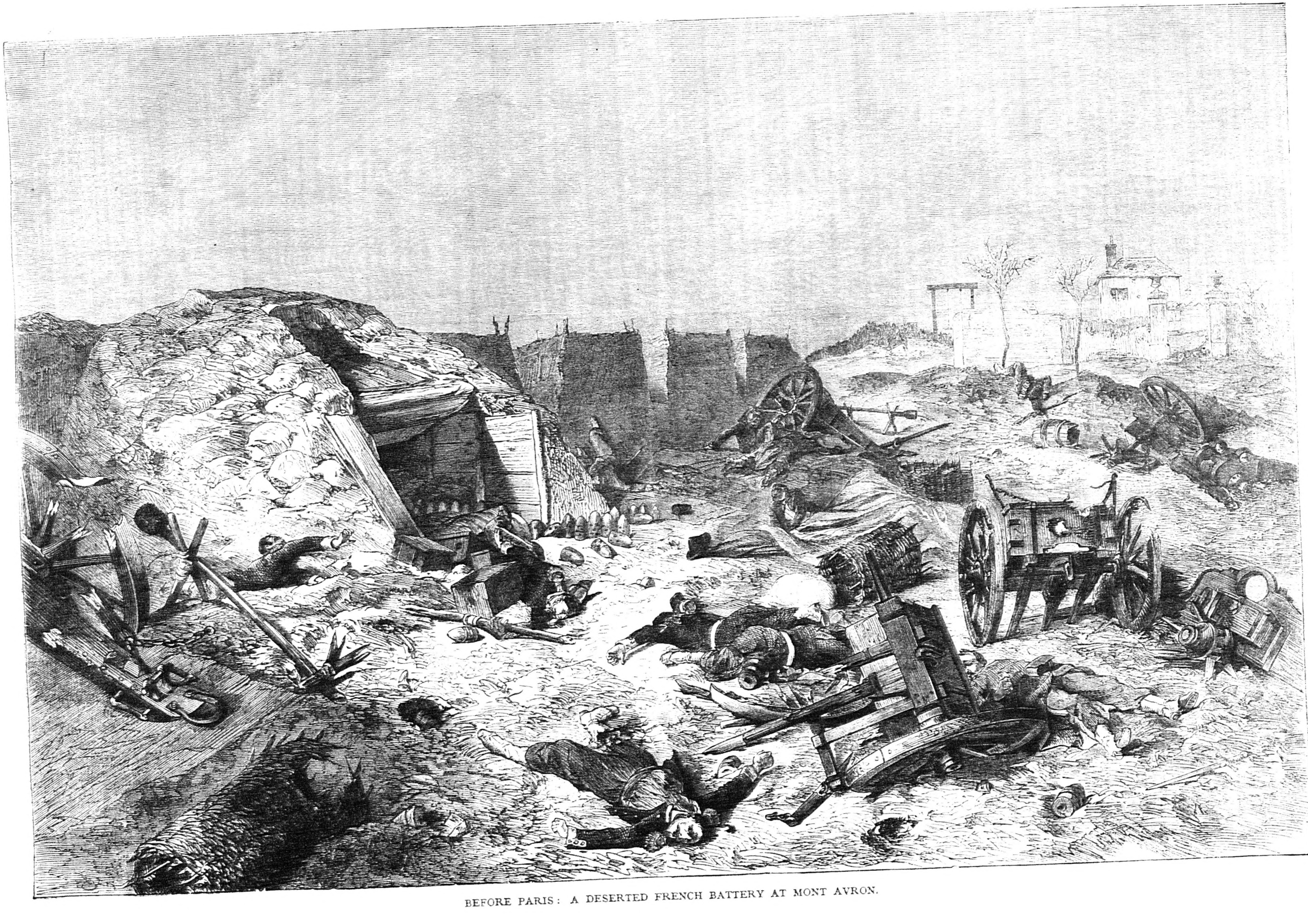
FOR TABLE DELICACIES, DESSERTS, &c., "Sea Moss Farine" is the most healthful, economical, convenient, and delicious food in the world. A Shilling Packet will produce *Sixteen Quarts* of Blanc Mange, Custard Pudding, Charlotte Russe, Floating Island, &c. Sea Moss Farine is in a far more concentrated form than Corn Flours, Maizena, and other farinaceous or gelatinous articles. Its cheapness, wholesomeness, and simplicity of preparation will commend it to all Hotels, Families, and Restaurants. Sold by all Chemists and Grocers. Sea Moss Farine Co., 266, High Holborn, London. [21

THE PRESENT SEASON.—Crichley, Wilde, and Co. are now showing a large section of their Patent Air Warmers; also, the Patent Terra-Cotta Gas Stove, which is entirely free from smoke or smell. New pattern Hot-Air Stoves for Halls, panelled with Encaustic Tiles. Churches, Mansions, Shops, &c., heated on the most approved principles. Show Rooms, 5, 6, and 6½, Cannon-street. Works, Bordesley. [119

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's-lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent. saved in value. [24



BEFORE PARIS: GERMAN BATTERY BEFORE FORT ROSNY.



BEFORE PARIS: A DESERTED FRENCH BATTERY AT MONT AVRON.

WALKS AND NOTES OF AN ENGLISH DOG IN AMERICA.

Letter II.

When I came to say good-bye to Old England I felt very sad; for I could not expect to see its green fields and hedges again. I had many intimate friends in our neighbourhood, and Miss Kittie Puss at home had become very dear to me. We had lived together from childhood, and had had such fun and frolic in the kitchen in the long winter evenings, that I wished no other playmate. I knew she would grieve sadly, if she thought I was to see her no more; so I made her believe I was only going out for a day's visit. But when I turned around and saw her looking through the hedge at me, wistfully and inquiringly, I began to feel what parting with a dear friend means.

When we reached the railway station, and master had bought the tickets for the journey, I overheard a good deal of talk between him and one of the railway men about me. To think of it! The man at first wanted to shut me up in a great box as if I were only a horse or a pig! And all this while I was in my best dress, and—though I say it who should not—felt myself no discredit to Queen Victoria herself as a companion! Still the man with me before him, urged that I should travel in the horse-box, until I saw master take out something very white and shining from his pocket. The change that came over the man's face was wonderful, I could not imitate it. He came nearer my master and put as much of his back as he could to everybody else. Then he crooked up his hand at the end of his wrist, like a hen's, and took the silver piece in it as if he had picked somebody's pocket for it. But he looked very innocent and happy. You could not think he could have been so polite. He helped me into a first-class carriage as if I were an heir of noble blood. And my master and mistress spoke highly of the politeness of English railway men. They were always so attentive, and ready to do you a service so pleasantly for a few pennies dropt into their hands quietly.

Well, here I was, with all the seats of a first-class carriage to myself, except two. The cushions were large and soft, and I had both windows for observation. It was the first time that I ever travelled on a railroad, and you may be sure I kept my eyes and ears wide open. For the first five minutes my heart went pitty-pat with wonder and fear, I could not see the horse that drew the carriages. I have heard horses neigh in their harness before now, but never, never like the one we drove! It was nothing like a neigh, nor any other sound I ever heard before. Common thunder is music to it. It was an awful screech or scream, as if a million of cats with all their tails on fire, put all their pain in one sharp and fearful shriek. But I did not wonder at it in two or three minutes. The big creature that drew us had his great feet shod with iron wheels instead of common horse shoes. Before he had got fairly into a trot, he plunged into such a hole as all the dogs in England could not have dug in a hundred years. No wonder, indeed, that he screamed with such terror. It was an awful black burrow under the whole town. I was afraid at first that we were all going down head foremost into a horrible well, thousands of feet deep, and that all the horses in the world could not draw us out of it again. But our carriage kept as level as on the station-house floor. For awhile it was dark as night, and the great burrow was full of smoke and thunder. Every moment I feared some of the churches and houses of the town would break through upon us and crush us all in a heap. Every time the creature gave one of his terrible screams, I thought I could hear something crack overhead. But pretty soon a little gleam of daylight came, and I could see the sides of the hole. The light grew just as it does when the sun is rising in the morning. In a minute more we burst out on the other side of the town, and we were in full sight of the living world again.

I should have to write enough to fill a large picture-book if I told you all I saw, heard, and thought, on our way to the sea. But I must own I was greatly excited, and fear I was a little too childlike on the journey. Every thing was so new and strange to me. Even things I had seen a hundred times looked and acted strangely. There were meadow trees and hedgerow trees, just like those I knew at home, that behaved as sober and honest trees ought never to do. Instead of staying at home to hold their umbrellas over the cows and sheep to keep the sun and rain off, those nearest the road were all walking off the other way, as if they were going to the great town we had left. The funniest thing of all was to see cows and sheep, lying and chewing their cuds in fields near by, all moving, as they lay, in the same direction. Then there were even great houses full of folks that went past us as fast as I could trot, I tried to look and act with dignified composure, but really it was like being in a new world, and from noon till night I was darting from one window to the other looking at these strange sights by the way.

Towards evening, we ended our long journey at a great town by the sea, which they call Liverpool; and we all went in a cab to the house of one of master's friends, where we stayed two nights and a day. It was a pleasant home, and I thought all the more of it as it was the last house I could ever expect to sleep in on the green and happy land of my birth. The people were very kind to me, and invited me into the parlour, and were very polite and attentive. I greatly enjoyed my visit with them, and I think I made myself rather amiable all round, especially to a young and handsome puss that I met in the kitchen, all dressed out with Maltese muff, tippet, and gloves, as if to receive me. I did not go about Liverpool much, as we were all busy preparing for our journey on the water. I had never seen the sea before, nor the vessels that travel upon it; the great creature with wheels for his feet, that drew a dozen carriages on the railway, astonished me; but those ships that go upon the sea have a head, belly, tail, and fins, like a fish; this is curious, but it is not all, nor half; they are half fish and half bird, for they have wings as well as fins, and these, strange to say, move just like your own hands and feet, so that they fly and swim at the same time. Really I think the best educated dogs in the world must own that men are ahead of us in these matters; no dog, not even Prince Albert's Italian greyhound we have heard so much of, would ever have thought of making a fish and a bird in one great beast as long as a church, with fins for the water, and wings for the air, and both working as evenly at the same time as if they had the same thought. Speaking of a church, the upright bones in the great wings of these ships reach up into the air as high as steeples; when they are not flying, they fold their wings like other birds, and sit as still as hens on their perch; you may see hundreds and hundreds of them all at roost in large yards without roofs, which are called docks. Well, on the second day after reaching Liverpool, we went on board the great ship that was to carry us to America, and our friends went with us to see us off, with their good wishes; but at this sad hour, when I was to say good-bye for ever to the land of my love and pride, I passed through a trial I shall never forget to the end of my life; I had noticed that my master and mistress had shown more than usual anxiety about me, as if they were afraid I should fall into the river; they looked at me with great concern in their eyes, as if something uncomfortable was going to happen; well, to my utter astonishment and indignation, it did happen, just as we stepped on board the little vessel that was to carry us to the great ship in the middle of the river; my mistress had taken me up in her arms, and tried to cover me with her shawl, as if to protect me from something or other that she feared. But no sooner had we stepped from the plank upon the roof of the little vessel, than one of the men that belonged to it spoke up to her in a loud, sharp voice, "You can't take that dog with you."

My heart leapt up into my mouth; I would have bitten the fellow, I was so angry that he spoke to my mistress in that tone, and called me "that dog" with such a contemptuous look and voice. He stood close to us, and kept his eyes on me all the way, saying every now and then that no dogs were allowed on board, and that he would report us to the officers of the big ship. Well, sure enough, he did it, the saucy fellow! When we had reached the upper story of the ship he told the master and several of his men, with yellow bands around their caps, all about my coming on board against the rules, just as if I were not worthy to go in company with the shabbiest lot of men, women, and children that I ever saw on board—that I, who would have chased every mother's son of them from our door at home as a thief or a beggar—that I, in my ermine robe and all the dignity of my birth and position in society, had not as good a right on that ship as any of their dirty and squalling babies! I swelled and was ready to burst with anger at such treatment, and would have liked to have replied to such insinuations in my own way. But my master thought he could do it best: and then I heard what I cannot remember without blushing for the discredit of my native land. To think of it! that England, who talks so much about emigration for the good of so many thousands of her people; who sends out so many men to travel in other countries to write in her newspapers about them, should refuse to let any of her intelligent dogs go abroad to better their condition or to get useful information for the dogs they leave at home! I wanted my master to say all this to the men in yellow-banded caps that stood around him; but he didn't. He just told them, fairly and squarely, that six months ago he had written to the owners of the ship to ask if he might take me with him to America, saying that he would never cross the sea in any man's ship that wouldn't carry me. He had a letter in reply with the promise that I might go with him if I would behave well; and he could show that letter if they demanded it. It so happened that the man who wrote it was standing by, and said it was so. Then, after another long talk, which made my hair stick up at the indignity put upon dogs as a race, they consented that I might go with my master and mistress. But that was not the end nor the worst of the bad treatment I suffered. On the railway to Liverpool I had more than half of a first-class carriage all to myself, with the run of four nice, cushioned seats, and two windows. But here, instead of giving me a berth with my master, the butcher took me to his dark, greasy hole, away towards the other end of the ship, and tied me up in a corner, just as if I had been guilty of sheep-stealing. Really for a day or two I thought I should die with mortification. But the butcher was a kinder man in his heart than he looked in his greasy clothes, and I soon began rather to like him; and the smell of the fresh meat hung around out of my reach was not offensive. Besides my master and mistress used to come once or twice a day to see me; and after awhile the captain took a liking to me, and would take me out and give me a walk on the upper floor of the ship, called the promenade deck.

Well, in less than an hour after we were all on board,—that hissing noise that had kept agoing so loud and angry, as if the big ship was spiteful at being kept waiting so long, stopped all of a sudden. Then there was a grunt, a rumble, and a swashing sound, and I heard some one say—"We're off!" and others in a kind and tender voice—"Good-bye!" and then I knew the long journey had begun. When I had composed my mind a little, I began, as every thoughtful dog ought to do, to look around and take notes of what I saw and heard. I have already told you a little about the make, size, and habits of the bird-fish vessels in the Liverpool docks. They astonished me at first sight. But when the captain took me out upon our ship, and I looked from tail to beak of it, I was struck dumb with wonder. For size, it was to the vessels roosting at Liverpool what a tom-turkey would be in a flock of quails. A church is the largest building I ever saw on land, but this ship was as long as three churches put end to end, and it had four tall steeples called masts. On each of these masts there were three or four wings, as large as the side of a house. These all turned before the wind just as it was their mind, or as soon as it breathed upon them. But, as big and long as the ship was, it had no fins, like common fish. It had nothing but its tail to swim with. And—wonder of wonders!—this tail did not wag this way and that, but it turned clean round and round, and made the water boil behind it, and roll up white as wool, so that you could see a wide road behind the ship for a long way, just as if it was ploughing up a snow-path in the sea. No fish in the world could ever work his tail in that way, and it was a wonder to me how the ship could do it. But in a few days I found out the secret. I had heard a strange, rumbling, hissing, and tumbling away down in the deep cellar of the ship; so I ventured to look down through a hole one day, and what a sight I beheld! I cannot begin to tell you what I saw.

You all know what a kitchen grate or range for cooking is, and you have seen the servant put in the coal, and how the turnspit moves round before the fire, and you have seen boilers, too, on washing days; well, can you believe it?—here were ranges each as large as a good-sized kitchen, and boilers that a man could walk right into with his hat on. There were lots of men, with hardly anything else than their trousers on, and with faces as smutty as the negro singers you have seen, all at work as for dear life, shovelling coal into the mouths of the terrible furnaces under the great boilers. You who have only seen the steam come out of the spout of a tea-kettle, and heard it hiss, can have no idea what steam is and does when a whole pond of water is almost red hot. You have seen it heave off the pot-lid, and that is all. But the steam from all these great boilers was louder and stronger, I verily believe, than that of all the tea-kettles in England, if it could be all put in one blast. Well, I found that, instead of throwing off pot-lids, or going up chimneys, they set this terrible steam at work to turn cranks and wheels, and arms and legs of iron so large that I can give you no idea at all of their size. And these play backward and forward, and turn the tail of the ship round and round several times in a minute, and make it swim faster than any fish in the world. This, and more than a dozen great wings hung to the ship's steeples, send it through the water faster than a horse can run.

Having looked about the ship and taken some notes, I next noticed the people on board, especially the great lot of them on the forward part. I saw in a moment that they were poor folks, of all ages and sizes, with a bar between them and the ladies and gentlemen, who ate and slept in the after part. I never saw such a set of people together before, for never were such people born in one town or country. There were nearly a thousand of them, dressed in the queerest fashion, and talking languages I never heard before. I fairly laughed outright to see their odd clothes and ways. Some of the men and women, with white hair, blue eyes, and red cheeks, wore sheep-skin coats with the wool outside. Then there were men with very sharp black eyes, and long black hair on their heads and faces, who wore blue smock-frocks, and pipes in their mouths. One woman had her baby in a little wooden trough, and carried it about as if it were a long lump of dough. When the weather was pleasant they all came on deck as thick as bees, and the buzzing they made was wonderful. But when they all went below at night I pitied them when I looked down upon them. There they lay, as thick as herrings in a barrel—people enough to make a town, all stowed away in a space for each not large enough for a dog's bed. When I went back to the butcher's cabin and laid down on the bed he made me, I felt glad and grateful for my race, that few dogs had to put up with such fare as these poor people. I may some time give my views more at length upon the treatment of emigrants and sailors. But I have already made this letter too long. So adieu.

Quimeaux.

Pure Water.—Alfred Bird, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new Carbon Filter, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester-street, Birmingham. [930

Floriline!!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the Fragrant Floriline on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed Teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold in elegant cases, complete, at 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and Perfumers.—H. C. Gallup, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London. [156

The Hair.—The Plain Truth.—Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will positively restore the natural original colour in every case of greyness, no matter from what cause it arises, and the hair is stimulated to natural growth. The "Zylobalsamum," as a hair-dressing for young and old, is the best article that can be used; it imparts a gloss and vigorous appearance to the hair very beautiful to see. The Restorer, 6s.; the Zylobalsamum, 3s.; in large bottles only.—Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. [189

Faceache, Toothache, Tic Doloreux.—ADAM SMITH'S NEURALGINE effects a certain cure.—Depôt, 39, Ann-street. Sold by all Chemists; and J. Yardley, of Bloxwich. [107

To Consumptives.—A Grateful Father is desirous of sending by mail, free of charge to all who wish it, a copy of the prescription by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed consumption, after having been given up by her physicians and despaired of by her father, a well-known physician who has now discontinued practice. Sent free. O. P. BROWN, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London. [244

Consumption is Curable.—A new and popular Treatise is just published, Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged, entitled ON CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, explaining the Treatment and certain cure by a newly-discovered method, by S. Berry Niblett, M.D. May by obtained, post free, for seven stamps, from the Author, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London. [239

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. der bottle. [694

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For bad legs, bad breasts scorbutic and scrofulous sores this is an infallible specific. The loud expressions of earnest gratitude made by thousands who have experienced its unrivalled power over these complaints, and who have been raised from prostrate helplessness and a condition loathsome to themselves and others, render it quite unnecessary to enlarge in this place upon its extraordinary virtue. The parts effected should be bathed with lukewarm water, and when the pores are thereby opened the ointment should be well rubbed in, at least twice a-day. It is always advisable to take Holloway's Pills in these disorders, as the action of the Ointment is thereby wonderfully assisted. The Pills check fever, purify the blood, and eject all morbid matter engendered by diseases,

BIRMINGHAM AND THE MIDLANDS.

THE Birmingham Republican Club has held its opening meeting this week, and its President, Mr. C. Charles Cattell, has delivered an elaborate and highly philosophic inaugural address, favoured with poetic extracts. The club seem to have felt some little trepidation as to the legality of its organisation, and to this point the attention of the chairman and other speakers was from time to time addressed with considerable earnestness. "The only fear," said the President, "the only question, so far as my knowledge extends is, are we safe? Is our object legal? My answer is—first, it is legal; second, if it is not it must be made legal." On the same point thus spoke the Vice-President, Mr. J. Mc'Clelland:—"I have spoken to a lawyer, whose opinion is that the rules of the club are not antagonistic to the laws of the country. There may be, however, some obsolete laws which may be raked up if any of us commit ourselves." There is confidence it appears, and there is doubt in the minds of both president and vice-president. The very fact that such a point may be thus discussed and reported in the newspaper is noteworthy historically. What would his Majesty George III have thought of these political economists of Birmingham? What would the crown lawyers have done in his day? It may be that the laws which would have been invoked upon the hapless heads of the president and vice-president of this club only so long ago are obsolete now; but it is not so much a question of obsolete laws as of public opinion. We would not like to stand in the place of the Ministry who should in these latter days institute a prosecution against the members of the Birmingham Republican Club, who, to judge by their mild speeches, have no intention whatever of abandoning the path of moral suasion in the propagation of their faith. "Our aim," says the President, "is to bring all men to us; hence, whilst we do not fear our opponents we must deal fairly with them and speak truthfully of them." We trust this line of conduct will not entail any large amount of heroism or self-denial. They will find their fellow countrymen not altogether averse from breaking a lance with them on the question. Royalty has had a tolerably fair trial in this country, and our kingdom offers a fair example of the virtues of the system. The Republican's task in bringing all men to his creed will not be entirely plain sailing. Neither the arguments of history nor those derived from a consideration of the condition and working of contemporary states are all to be marshalled in his favour. The first thing he will have to learn before he can make way in the controversy will be to find common ground of taste and feeling with his adversary. The Republican usually begins by expressing his admiration of American institutions; but he will find his opponents beginning by disliking those very institutions, as a matter of taste and feeling, quite independently of any theoretic opinion he may entertain with regard to Republicanism or Royalty. It will take a good deal of talking to remove this difficulty at the outset, and until it is removed there can be no possibility of discussion. There is very little shadowing forth of the line of contention the club will adopt in the President's address. In one place he ventures upon this general statement: "The trade and the land belong to the people, and not to a class of the people. In Republican governments it is not the custom to place the whole of the land in the hands of a few families, and not the custom to spend one half of the earnings of industrial classes on a few families, and on landlords and moneymongers." That will strike the opponent of Republicism as a rather gratuitous statement, hardly borne out by history or observation. The Republican government will find it difficult to regulate the amount of land any man may hold, and impossible to say that landlords and moneymongers shall receive so much and no more income, by reason of their capital or estate. After all, it is not remarkable that Republican clubs should exist in this country; it is, indeed, rather extraordinary that while every country in Europe has its Republican and socialistic organisations, these forces in England have been almost *nil*.

WE pay heavily for some of our follies, and make much ado about the cost of a few good things which cost us comparatively little. At a meeting of the Midland Baptist Association this week, Mr. Charles Vince advanced the following curious little bit of calculation, based on the rumour of a probable addition of 3d. in the pound on the income-tax for military and naval preparations and defences. The man, he says, who has an income of £500 a year, and lives in a house assessed to the poor-rate at £50, will, on this additional war tax, pay £6 5s.; if the Education rate were half-a-crown in the pound instead of threepence, that man's contribution to the elementary education of the country would only equal what he will have to pay towards the army, navy, and defence, if the income-tax is increased by 3d. in the pound. Mr. Vince is not one of those who believe that any danger from foreigners threatens this country, and he therefore regards the 3d. income-tax as the consequence of a foolish fancy or a mistaken war sentiment, which enables him to make stronger his comparison between the expenses to be incurred by the War Departments and those required for the carrying out of the Elementary Education Act. In another part of his speech, the speaker presented a calculation tending to show that the two-and-a-half millions of armed men in Europe keep ten millions of working men employed in maintaining them. At the same meeting Mr. J. S. Wright asserted that Great Britain had three years ago to pay ten millions sterling in war costs, because Lord Russell treated the King of Abyssinia with contempt. These points are rather telling. The war question will not come to grief among us for want of being well canvassed on all sides. As an instance of the same line of argument and comparison applied to other countries we have a statement made before the same audience to the effect that the money spent on the fortifications of Paris would have supplied pure water to every large town in France for ever. We fear that if the inhabitants of that unhappy land have to wait for pure water till they can discontinue the erection of fortifications, they will have to suffer the consequences of a foul supply for a very long time; for the German system is the inauguration of increased military and defensive forces.

BETWEEN traders and railway companies no subject produces so many disputes as the carriage of coals. This is a cheap commodity, whose market value is so largely increased by the cost of conveyance that it is of the utmost importance to the dealers in it to have it carried from the pits to the consumers not only as cheaply as possible absolutely, but at as low a rate as the companies can be induced to carry it at in relation to coals raised in rival districts. On the other hand, to create a traffic in coal over a certain line is a matter of considerable importance to a company. Hence boards of directors have resorted to many ingenious schemes to improve their business. A few years ago the Great Eastern Railway carried Midland coals, it was alleged, at an absolute loss to themselves, to the districts of East and West Suffolk, in order to kill, if possible, the coal navigation trade of the port of Ipswich, with the view of gaining a monopoly of the coal trade; and many and severe were the fights of the Ipswich merchants, dock companies, and the like against the railway company, in committees of the House of Commons and elsewhere. A quarrel of this description has broken out between the Midland Railway Company and the Great Northern. The latter, it is said, contrary to agreement, has been so far reducing the carriage rates on South Yorkshire coals as to give that particular article of fuel an unfair advantage over the coals carried by the Midland Company. The public not immediately interested in the coal trade will probably say that this is not a matter which intimately concerns them. It is not likely that either the Yorkshire or Midland coals will beat the others out of the field, and the matter may be safely left to the ordinary action of competition. There have been cases, however, in which Railway companies have made themselves dealers in coals, and have exercised the great powers vested in them as carriers to the prejudice of rival dealers. This is a mode of doing business on which the Legislature does not look encouragingly. We have not heard that the Great Northern Railway Company have entered into the South Yorkshire coal trade.

To the towns having a free public library on a large scale, Bradford will probably be added before long. The agitation in that behalf in the town represented by Mr. Forster is naturally strong; and these movements always end in the same result sooner or later. These great libraries want managing with a good deal of discretion. To be really useful the reference department ought to be very complete. That at Birmingham is, in many respects, well conducted; but the Committee should purchase a few hundreds of books of a purely reference character. There are many serious gaps in the catalogue.

THE Bilston folk have set their faces strongly against having their elementary education managed by a School Board. A poll of the ratepayers was held the other day, when the friends of the Act stood no chance whatever. Of 1,160 voters, only 217 recorded their names in favour of an application to the Educational Department for the election of a School Board. They must be prepared for the next step. The department will institute an inquiry into the needs of the town and the amount of school accommodation, and it may be that a School Board, consisting of paid members, will be appointed by Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education over the heads of the people, and the salaries of the Government chosen Board will have to be paid out of the rates.

WHILE the people of Nottingham are preparing to give a handsome reception to the Church Congress next autumn, they are suddenly informed that it is not unlikely that the debates of the Congress will be held with doors closed against the press. This would be an ungracious as well as an unwise act, for to the press these Congresses owe very much of their importance, and we may say with confidence that in no town in the country would the proceedings be more ably, more fully, or more impartially recorded than in Nottingham. There is however, not much reason to credit the rumour. Nothing is more unlikely than such a restriction, which, in fact, it would be impossible to carry out; for the meetings would certainly be reported with or without permission' and all the committee could do would be to make the task difficult, and to that extent render the public record less trustworthy.

THE Birmingham pantomimes have had a good run. That at the Theatre Royal is not even yet announced to be withdrawn, so well is its popularity sustained. The Prince of Wales Theatre pantomime will be played for the last time on the 25th, after which the stage is wanted for the London Vaudeville Company, which will be a very great attraction. The Imperial Christy Minstrel Troupe are drawing great houses at Judd's Concert Hall.

BEET SUGAR.—The Secretary of the Wisbeach District Chamber of Agriculture has been favoured with the following letter from Mr. James Duncan, of 9, Mincing-lane, and of the Refinery, Clyde Wharf, Victoria Docks:—"I am very glad to say that I have been successful at Lavenham this year, and I have no doubt that the beet-sugar industry will soon take root in this country. There is nothing to prevent it. Land is cheaper in England than in France, Holland, or Belgium. We can grow quite as good roots as on the Continent, and, by means of deep steam cultivation, very much better. The cost of growing the roots at Lavenham and delivery to the factory ranges from £9 to £11 per acre, including rent, taxes, manure, labour, and cartage. Part of the manure, however, should be debited to the wheat crop which follows. With fair cultivation, an average crop of 15 tons per acre is what may be expected. The price I pay for the roots is 20s. per ton, free of earth and leaves. The farmers get the refuse pulp for feeding the cattle at 12s. per ton. Three tons of pulp are equal to one ton of hay."—*Chamber of Agriculture Journal.*

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

THE special committee on the Martini-Henry rifle have submitted their report. The report, together with the evidence as to the mechanical soundness of the breech action, and the account of the prolonged trials to which the arm has been subjected by the troops, and the reports of the troops thereupon, is in type, and will, we believe, be at once laid before Parliament. It is expected that Mr. Cardwell will, on Thursday next, announce that steps have already been taken to ensure the issue to the army of a large number of the new arms during the present year.

LORD REDESDALE is going on as favourably as could be desired.

THE Corporation of Wolverhampton has adopted, amidst much enthusiasm, loyal addresses of congratulation to the Queen and to the Princess Louise, upon the occasion of the forthcoming Royal marriage.

THE steel fork makers of Sheffield have resolved to strike unless their demands as to wages are conceded.

THE new works at Woolwich, including barracks officers' library, chapel, smiths' shop, laboratory, &c., will cost about £27,000. The increased estimate for warlike stores will be £730,063, most of which will be spent in wages.

IT is rumoured that in the event of the resignation of the Marquis of Lorne, as M.P. for Argyleshire, the following gentlemen are likely to be named as candidates, viz.,—The Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. John Pender, of Minard Castle; Mr. John Ramsay, of Kildalton; Mr. J. Macpherson, of Airds; and Mr. James Hunter, of Hafton.

THERE is a talk of founding a new hospital at Birmingham for women.

BRIAN DILLON, one of the released Fenians, arrived at Cork on Monday night, and was escorted to his house by a large crowd.

A MEMORIAL, signed by some merchants of the city of London, has been addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, calling attention to the discontent amongst tht officials of Her Majesty's Customs, and asking for an inquiry. The memorial states that the official commissioners hitherto appointed have not given satisfaction, and it is suggested that a few of the leading City merchants be invited to assist in the investigation.

FEW of our readers are, perhaps, aware, that since the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605, it has always been the custom to search beneath the Houses of Parliament just before they are opened. This now ancient ceremony was duly performed by a party of Her Majesty's Body Guard of Yeomen, under the command of Captain Morley, the Exon on duty, accompanied by the officials of the house, marshalmen, &c. The procession, by lantern light, through the vaulted chambers, with the antique costume of the Yeoman of the Guard, had a very picturesque effect.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says that in well-informed circles a rumour of a treaty of alliance between England, Germany, and Austria is much spoken of, in order to counterbalance further designs of Russia in the East.

THE leave of absence granted to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg is supposed to be an indication that affairs have taken a more peaceful turn.

THE Birmingham Republican Club was opened on Tuesday night. From the reports in the local papers it appears that no person was present whose name is known out of Birmingham.

ALL the members of the Metropolitan police force are to be vaccinated at once, and non-compliance with the order will be followed by an intimation to resign.

THE Government has decided on the erection of a large central magazine on the unhabited marsh-land between Chatham and Sheerness, adjoining the Medway, at an estimated outlay of £90,000.

THE demand for provisions in Paris has caused a rise in prices in the London market. Fish especially has become scarce, most of the fishing boats having taken their cargoes to Boulogne. Cod fish which were selling at 3s. are now 10s. Poultry is also dear, and turkeys are fetching 15s.

THE DEAN of Westminster has received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews.

THE total receipts into the National Exchequer from the 1st of April, 1870, to Saturday last, were £57,338,598, against £63,112,423 in the corresponding period of last year. The total expenditure was £59,430,957, against £60,128,150 last year. The balance at the Bank of England on Saturday was £4,009,940.

MACHINERY, scientific invention, objects for education, earthenware, porcelain, and terra cotta, are already arriving for the London International Exhibition.

THE honour of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. C. K. Turner, late senior Master of the Court of Queen's Bench.

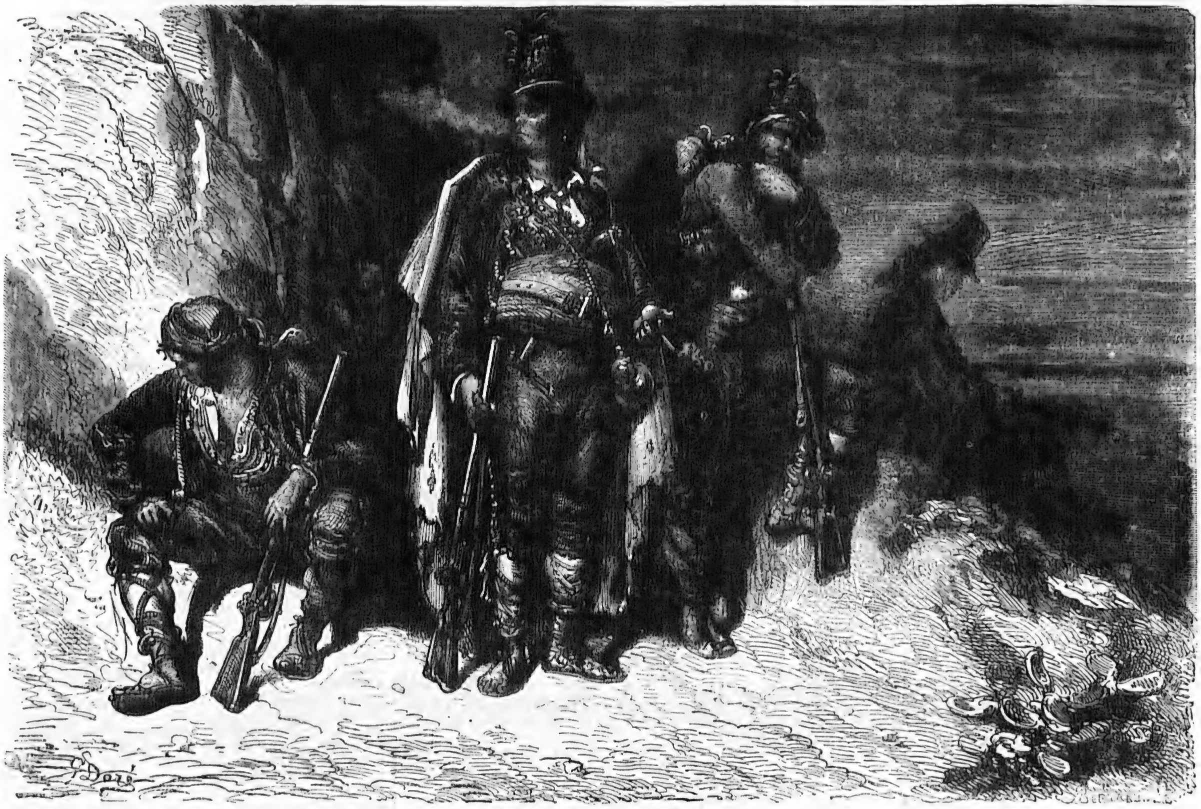
A GENTLEMAN connected with a Government establishment at Cork is reported not to have been heard of for some days. It is stated that an investigation into his accounts shows a deficiency of close on £2,000.

THE *Edinburgh Courant* mentions a rumour that the Government contemplate the establishment of a camp to the west of Edinburgh, somewhere between Falkirk and Linlithgow, to accommodate 20,000 men, five regiments of which would be cavalry.

BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., at Barker-street, Handsworth, the wife of Leonard Hayward of a daughter.

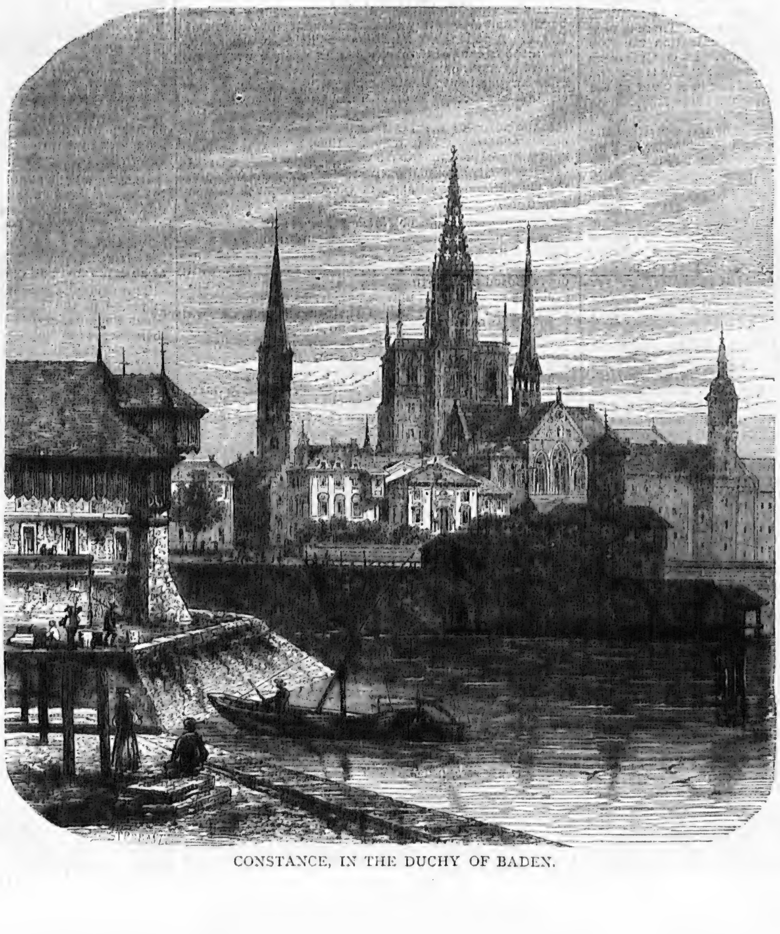
PANCAKES.—Shrove Tuesday, 21st February.—If pancakes are to be made the *delicious* things which they ought to be, the following are the ingredients which should be employed in making them. Add one teaspoonful of BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER—*without this they cannot be well made*—to half a pound of flour, seasoned with a little salt. Mix these in a dry state and add an egg beaten up with sufficient milk to form a thin batter.—Fry, at once, with butter or lard.



SPANISH BRIGANDS—BY GUSTAVE DORE.

CONSTANCE.

CONSTANCE is a city in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and is finely situated on the Rhine at the point where it emerges from the Lake of Constance. Constance is a highly interesting city from its historical associations. In the fifteenth century it is said to have contained from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, and its streets and many of its buildings remain unaltered since that period, though several of them are wholly or almost wholly deserted. It is fortified by a wall flanked with towers, and surrounded by a ditch. It has three suburbs, one of which, Petershausen, is on the opposite bank of the Rhine, but communicates with the city by a long covered wooden bridge built upon stone piers. The cathedral, begun in 1052, is a handsome gothic structure, with a lofty steeple, commanding an extensive view of the lake and country, as far as the mountains of Varalberg and the Grisons. The doors of the main portal are curiously carved, and the choir is supported by sixteen pillars, each of a single block. A fine high altar and several interesting tombs and relics attest the ancient wealth and grandeur of the see, which was formerly the most considerable in Germany, and had large possessions in and jurisdiction over Switzerland. A plate of metal let into the floor of the cathedral near the entrance marks the spot where John Huss stood when he was condemned in 1415. The Franciscan convent, the first prison of Huss, is now a ruin; and the Dominican convent, to which he was afterwards removed, has been converted into a cotton factory. The market hall, erected in 1388, is interesting, as being the place of meeting of the famous Council of Constance, held from 1414 to 1418. The concourse of ecclesiastics and others from all parts of Christendom at this Council was such that not only the houses in the town were crowded, but booths were erected in the streets, while thousands of pilgrims were encamped in the adjacent fields. Religious processions, dramatic representations and entertainments of every description, hourly succeeded each other, and thousands of individuals were employed solely in transporting thither the choicest delicacies of Europe. The great object of this Council was to vindicate the authority of general councils, to which the Roman Pontiff was declared to be amenable. Having done this the Council proceeded to depose three Popes or anti-Popes, John XXIII., Gregory XII., and Benedict XIII. They next elected Martin V., and thus put an end to a schism which had lasted forty years. But, notwithstanding its merits in these respects, the Council of Constance is justly infamous for the treacherous seizure and execution of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, notwithstanding the safe-conduct granted to the former by the Emperor Sigismund, the President of the Assembly, who wanted power or inclination effectually to vindicate his pledge.



CONSTANCE, IN THE DUCHY OF BADEN.

Huss suffered at the stake on the 6th July, 1415, and Jerome, who had attended him to the Council, was burnt on the 30th May, 1416. The opinions of Wycliffe were also condemned, and an order was issued to commit his worthy bones to the flames. Various relics of this period, and a collection of Roman and German antiquities are preserved in the kaufhaus.

THE WAR.

THE Emperor Napoleon has issued the following proclamation to the French people, dated the 7th:—"Betrayed by fortune, I have preserved since my captivity that profound silence which is misfortune's mourning. So long as the armies of France and Germany confronted one another I abstained from all steps or words which might have divided the public mind. I can no longer be silent in face of the disasters of my country, without appearing to be insensible to its sufferings. When I was compelled to constitute myself a prisoner I could not treat for peace; my decisions would have seemed dictated by personal considerations. I left to the Government of the Regent the duty of deciding whether the interests of the nation required a continuation of the struggle. Notwithstanding unheard-of reverses, France was not subdued. Our strongholds still held out, few departments were invaded; Paris was in a state of defence; and the extent of our misfortunes might have been limited. But while attention was fixed upon the enemy, an insurrection broke out in Paris. The seat of the national representatives was violated, the safety of the Empress was threatened, a Government installed itself by surprise in the Hotel de Ville, and the Empire, which the whole nation had just acclaimed for the third time, was overthrown — abandoned by those who should have been its defenders. Setting aside for a time my presentiments, I exclaimed, 'What matter the dynasty if the country can be saved;' and instead of protesting against the violence done against right, I desired the success of the National Defence, and I have admired the patriotic devotion shown by the children of all classes and of all parties. Now that the struggle is suspended, that the capital, notwithstanding an heroic resistance, has succumbed, and that all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, it is time to ask for an account from those who have usurped power of the blood shed without necessity, the ruin heaped up without reason, the resources of the country squandered without control. The destinies of France cannot be abandoned to a Government without mandate, which, while disorganizing the Administration, had not left standing a single authority emanating from universal suffrage. The nation cannot long obey those who have no right to command. Order, confidence, and a solid peace will not be restored till the people has been consulted as to the most capable Government for repairing the national disasters. In the solemn circumstances in which we are situated, in the face of an invasion, and with Europe attentive, it is important that France should be one in her aims and her desires as well as in her decisions. Such is the object towards which the efforts of all good citizens should tend. As regards myself, bruised by so much injustice and such bitter deception, I do not come forward to day to claim rights which four times in twenty years you freely confirmed. In the presence of the calamities which afflict us there is no room for personal ambition. But so long as the people regularly assembled in its comitia shall not have manifested its will, it will be my duty to address myself to the nation as its real representative, and tell it that all that may be done without your direct participation is illegitimate. There is but one Government which has issued from the national sovereignty, and which, rising above the egotism of parties, has the strength to heal your wounds, to re-open your hearts to hope, and your profaned churches to your prayers, and to bring back industry, concord, and peace to the bosom of the country."

THE National Assembly met on the 12th at 3 p.m. for a preliminary sitting; 250 to 300 members were present. M. Benoit d'Azy, as the oldest member present, took the chair, and said—"The present circumstances ought to cause the immediate constitution of the National Assembly, although our full numbers are not yet here." These words were received with great applause. M. Emmanuel Arago said that the definitive constitution of the Assembly could not take place for several days, as the official returns are only now beginning to arrive, and the results in 28 or 30 departments are still unknown, more especially those of Paris and of the invaded departments. The President put it to the vote whether the Assembly should be constituted immediately, which was carried unanimously. M. de Lucey, deputy of the Department of the Gard, proposed that the President, Vice-President, and Secretaries should be at once definitively elected. He added that the gravity of the present circumstances did not allow of the usual rules being followed. The President proposed that the four youngest members of the Chamber should be elected as Secretaries. M. Dupont (Du Lot) said the country ought at once to know that it has at its head a constituted power. M. Giraud (de la Vendée) supported the previous speaker, and urged the immediate appointment of the Secretaries. Consequently, MM. de Castellaune Fauneguy, Du Chantel, and Villeson de Remusat were elected Secretaries.

THE *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of the 13th says that, to judge by the results of the elections, the resumption of war is not to be expected, and there is scarcely any doubt that the armistice will be prolonged.

PARIS is perfectly quiet, and is exclusively engaged in revictualling. The Government is buying no more provisions. Trains of provisions are arriving without interruption in large quantities, and the help of the soldiers is necessary to unload them. In consequence of the large arrivals of provisions from England, some great bankers, who had obtained important contracts from the Government for the provisioning of the city, have announced to M. Magnin that they intend to relinquish all pecuniary advantages which they might derive from the execution of the said contracts. The papers in announcing this fact add: "England has thus rendered a double service to France by sending us provisions; because 7,000,000 francs is thus saved to the Treasury."

ADVICES from Clarecy state that in the district of the Yonne the Prussians, notwithstanding the armistice, continue to make excessive requisitions, and annoy the National Guards, whom they suspect of having marched against them. The inhabitants of Villeneuve and Blaiseau refused to comply with the requisitions, and the country for several hours was given up to pillage.

A CONTRIBUTION of 250,000 francs has been imposed by the Germans upon Lillebonne, in the department of the Seine Inférieure. The Prussians demand a war contribution of 184,000 francs at Antre Port (?), and 25 francs per inhabitant at Cany. They have also levied contributions at Eu and Cormeilles.

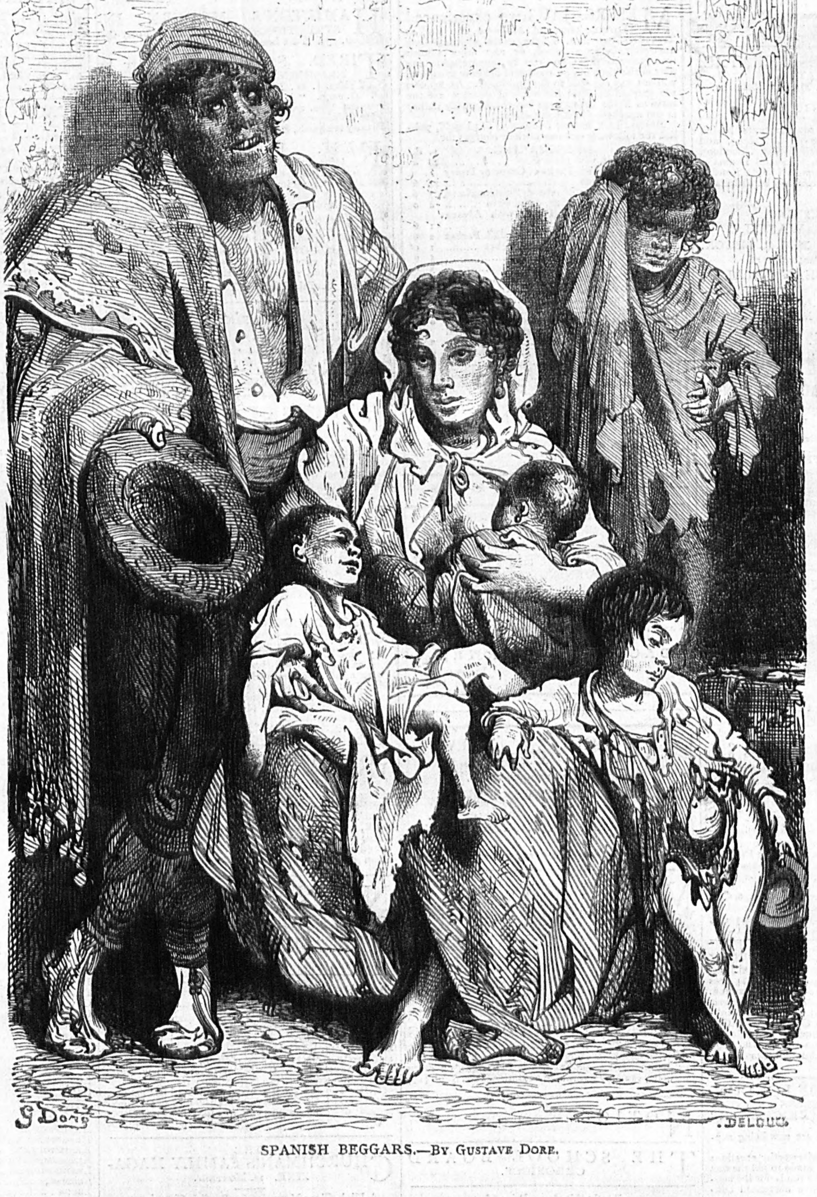
THE Germans have imposed a contribution of 1,000,000 francs on Dieppe, and 23,000 francs on each of the surrounding villages. The whole amount was to be paid within twenty-four hours. The local authorities, however, have been unable to comply with the demand, Dieppe having already paid a contribution of 65,000 francs. It is stated that the total amount of the contributions imposed on the towns and villages in the Department of the Seine Inférieure is 25,000,000 francs. The whole of the German troops have left Dieppe, with the exception of about 200.

THE *Gazette de France* says that the treaty of commerce with England has not yet been denounced as proposed by M. Dorian. It still remains in force until the 4th of February, 1872. The Government has refused to give notice of withdrawal, because to do so now would be to repay with ingratitude England, who at the present time has collected by means of public subscription a sum of more than two millions for the purchase of provisions for the revictualling of Paris.

THE *Industriel Alsacien* received on the 6th inst. the following communiqué from Mulhouse:—"In consequence of the proclamation of M. Gambetta, it is necessary to enlighten the public as to the probabilties of peace. The German Administration, as is shown by its previous declarations, will never give back the territory of Strasburg."

THE *Electeur Libre* gives the following description of some of the Prussian batteries when they were unmasked:—"Those of Raincy, Gagny, Gournay, and Noisy-le-Grand were unmasked on the 27th of December, and are bombarding Forts Noisy, Rosny, Nogent, and the plateau of Avron. The three batteries of heavy calibre of Raincy are established against the avenue of the Ermitage, on the highest point of the plateau. These batteries are 2,300 metres from the plateau of Avron, 4,400 metres from Fort Rosny, 5,300 metres from Fort Noisy, 6,000 metres from Fort Nogent, and 9,3000 metres from the bastions of Charonne. The three batteries of Gagny are situated 2,800 metres from the Plateau of Avron, 5,5000 metres from Fort Rosny, and 10,400 metres from the nearest bastions. The three batteries of Gournay are still more distant, being situated 4,200 metres from the plateau of Avron and 7,000 metres from Fort Nogent. The three batteries of Noisy-le-Grand are 3,800 metres from the plateau of Avron, 4,800 metres from Fort Nogent, and 9,800 metres from the nearest bastions. The Prussian batteries described above comprise three different kinds of guns, all of them of great range and power, consisting of bronze 12-pounders, cast steel 24-pounders, and 25-pounder brass howitzers."

A LAMENTABLE accident has occurred by the upsetting of a boat belonging to Her Majesty's ship Ringdove, on the 7th Dec., in Yokohama Bay, whereby Commander E. J. Brooks, and John Walsh, ordinary seaman, of the Ringdove, and Mr. James Bowles, assistant-paymaster additional of the Ocean, for Manilla, who were on a shooting expedition, have lost their lives.



SPANISH BEGGARS.—BY GUSTAVE DORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.

Under the Management of Mr. MERCER H. SIMPSON.

EVERY EVENING,
DELICATE GROUND,
And the very best PANTOMIME ever yet produced in this Theatre (*vide* Press and Public Opinion), entitled
DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT,

Supported by the following Powerful Company:—Miss MARIE LONGMORE, Miss ALICE DODD, Mr. WALTER SEARLE, HARRY WRIGHT, Mr. ALEXANDER, Master JEAN and Master ARTHUR ALEXANDER, Madame ALEXANDER, Misses MARIE and ROSE ALEXANDER, sll specially engaged, in addition to the talented Company of the Theatre, who appear in the Pantomime, viz.:—Mr. E. V. SINCLAIR, Mr. T. A. PALMER, Mr. JOHN BARTON, Mr. WYKE MOORE, Mr. CUMBERLAND, Miss JANE GORDON, Miss ELIZA GORDON, Miss MADGE ANTOINETTE, &c. &c.

Illustrated by Magnificent Scenery by Mr. Charles Smithers.

MORNING PERFORMANCE of the PANTOMIME EVERY THURSDAY, at Two o'clock.

Lower Boxes, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Second price at Nine o'clock. Box Office open from Eleven until Three o'clock. [44

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE,

BIRMINGHAM.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. JAS. RODGERS.

LAST OF THE PANTOMIME.

NOTICE.—In consequence of arrangements having been made with Messrs. Montague, Thorne, and James (Managers of the Vaudeville Theatre, London), to produce James Albery, Esq.'s, successful Drama of "THE TWO ROSES," supported by London Artistes, the Pantomime must positively be withdrawn on Saturday, the 25th inst.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
"THE MIDNIGHT WATCH."

Pierre Delaroche ... ... Mr. J. R. GIBSON.

After which the Great Pantomime of
JACK AND THE BEAN STALK;
OR, HARLEQUIN OLD DAME TROT AND HER KOMICAL KAT.

Jack ... ... Miss R. ERSKINE.

Supported by a powerful Cast. The new and beautiful Scenery by Mr. R. M. HYDE. Madlle. ERNESTINE, Mr. S. STEVENS, Mr. SMITH; and the Great Clown, HARRY HEMMING.

BIRMINGHAM GRAND

CONCERT HALL, COLESHILL STREET.
J. JUDD AND CO. ... ... PROPRIETORS.

Immense success of the Imperial troupe of CHRISTY MINSTRELS, Twelve in Number.

Third appearance of the BROTHERS PENNOLL, and their Troupe of Performing Dogs.

Third appearance of the great LEONI.

Third appearance of HART and NICHOLLS, Burlesque Actors, Vocalists, Instrumentalists, and Dancers.

Eminent success of that little Gem, LIZZIE DENT, the charming Serio-Comic Singer.

Further particulars see Day Bills.

P.S.—The finest BAND in the Provinces, Twenty in Number.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

WANSTEAD.

PATRON—THE QUEEN.

Orphans of persons once in respectable positions are eligible.

73 were admitted last year.
597 are on the books now.
30 will be elected in May.

Forms for nominating Candidates should be now applied for, and can be obtained at the Office.

Life Subscription		for two votes	£10	10	0
Do.	do.	for one vote	5	5	0
Annual	do.	for two votes	1	1	0
Do.	do.	for one vote	0	10	6

HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.
Offices, 100, Fleet-street, London. [264

LIVERPOOL SEAMEN'S

ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

DONATIONS are earnestly requested towards the COST of the BUILDING about to be erected on Land granted by the Corporation of Liverpool, in Newsham Park.

Upwards of 150 Orphan Children of our Seamen are now waiting admission, the Temporary Home being quite full.

Donations may be paid to A. Heywood, Sons, & Co., Bankers, Liverpool; Barclay, Bevan, & Co., London; to James Beazley, Liverpool; R. Alexander, Treasurer; or to RALPH BROCKLEBANK, President. [227

LIFEBOAT SERVICES.—During the Storms of the past year the National Lifeboat Institution contributed to the saving of 784 lives from various shipwrecks and 21 vessels from destruction. It has now 225 Lifeboat Stations under its management. Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by Messrs. Willis & Co., Coutts & Co., Herries & Co., by all the other London and Country bankers, and by the Secretary, RICHARD LEWIS, Esq., at the Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London. [228

HOMELESS BOYS OF LONDON,

REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIP.

Upwards of 500 Boys and Girls are now being supported in these Refuges and Ship.

Owing to the benevolent and praiseworthy exertions which have for several months been made to aid the sick and wounded in the present war, the funds for the support of these Refuges and Ship have decreased considerably.

An URGENT APPEAL is therefore made for assistance to support the inmates.

£15 will keep a boy or girl for one year, and £1 5s. for a month.

Contributions thankfully received by the London and Westminster Bank, 214, High Holborn, W.C., and 41, Lothbury, E.C., and by

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
No. 8, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C. [292

"Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price."—ISAIAH, lv. i.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,

BRONCHIAL DISEASES, STOMACH, and LIVER COMPLAINTS,—CURED GRATIS!!

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COUNTRY LADIES AND LONDON FASHIONS.

—The many advertisements of the day, addressed frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer facilities, only perplex ladies residing at a distance from the metropolis; nay, all Londoners themselves.

To assist suburban and remote customers, Messrs. JAY transmit patterns by post, or otherwise, and ladies may rest assured that the specimens and the goods will literally agree; and that in dealing with the old-established firm of Messrs. JAY they will buy at as cheap a cost as in any shop in London.

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Making Dress, with plain skirt	10	6
Making Dress with Tucks of Crape or Fancy Trimmings, from	14	6
Making Bodice and Mounting Skirt into band	7	6
Making Widow's Bodice, ditto, ditto	8	0
Mounting Skirt into Band, with Alpaca Pocket	1	6
Mounting ditto ditto, with Black Silk Pocket	2	6
Mounting ditto ditto, without Pocket	1	0
Silk Body Lining	5	6
Silk Sleeve Lining	3	6
Silk Low Body and Sleeve Lining	5	6
Lawn Body Lining	1	6
Sleeve Lining	1	0
Silk Facing		10½
Petersham Ribbon for Banding	0	8
Petersham Waistband, Covered Crape and Rosette	2	6
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Making Low Bodice	6	0
Sundries	1	6

Tucker, Braid, and Trimmings Extra.

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JAYS'. [877

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SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,
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FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint. ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat, requiring Baron Liebig, the Inventor's Signature, on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness. [234

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary. [223

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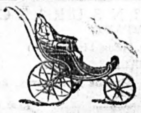

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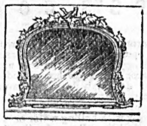

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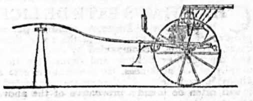

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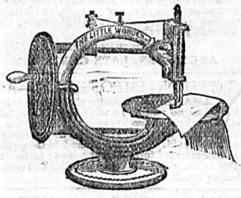

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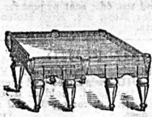

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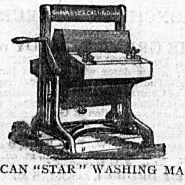

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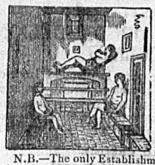

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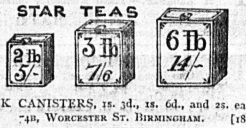

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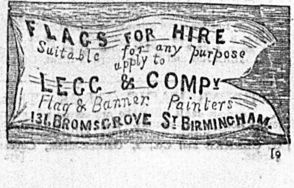

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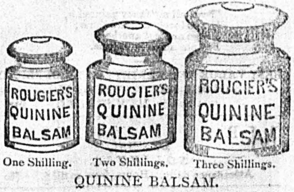
Prices, &c., sent post free. [503



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I'll go and get another,
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